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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 107 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

Negus' Filght : No Abdication Of Throne

Italians Await Peaceful Surrender Of Addis Ababa

FASCIST DEPUTIES IN HIGH GLEE

The Duce Orders Test Mobilisation Of Nation

DJIBOUTI, May 4.
18-10 hours.

The Emperor of Abyssinia accompanied by the Empress and other members of the Royal Family embarked on the "Enterprise" at 5-30 p. m.

ROME 18/44 HOURS.

According to an unconfirmed report the delay of the entry of the Italians into Addis Ababa is due to negotiations for peaceful surrender of the City, the Italian authorities preferring entry by agreement instead of by force. It is not clear what are the local authorities that are negotiating.

ROME: Latest advices from Abyssinia state that the Italian column is awaiting the arrival of a deputation from Addis Ababa to surrender the City. 'Planes are ceaselessly circling over the City and approaches. No signs of resistance have been noticed.—Reuter.

Emperor Of Abyssinia

ROME IN HIGH GLEE

Test Mobilisation Ordered

ROME, May 4.

A test mobilisation of the Italian people (probably to-night) was ordered by Sgr. Mussolini in dramatic circumstances in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. The Chamber was crowded from floor to ceiling. Deputies wearing black shirts and singing Fascist songs. Diplomatic representatives were present and high Army Navy and Air Force officers attended.

Admiral Ciano opened the sitting, announcing that the "Negus has fled" amid decisive cheers. Then the Chamber adjourned for quarter of an hour for demonstration of rejoining at the turn of events in Abyssinia.

When the Chamber reassembled, Sgr. Mussolini who was expected to make an important speech surprising announced mobilisation at which he would address the nation.—Reuter.

FRENCH TROOPS FOR DIRE DIWA

PARIS, May 4.

It is officially stated that French detachments have been sent from Djibouti to Dire Dawa where a company of colonial troops are already stationed. The report that they have been sent to reinforce the troops at AAdis Ababa is incorrect.—Reuter.

NEGUS BOUND FOR HAIFA

"Enterprise" Ordered To Djibouti

LONDON, May 4.
(15/40 Hours).

In the House of Commons Mr. Anthony Eden announced that the Emperor of Abyssinia and party are sailing from Djibouti to-day on board the H.M.S. "Enterprise" 'en route' to Haifa.

Mr. Eden announced that on Friday evening the British Minister at Addis Ababa was informed that the Emperor had renounced the direction of affairs which he had confided to his Cabinet. The Emperor expressed a wish to proceed with his family to Palestine.

"ENTERPRISE" FOR EMPEROR.

The British Government felt it incumbent to grant the request. The "Enterprise" was ordered to Djibouti to convey the Emperor and party direct to Haifa. He was expected to embark at 18/00 local time. Naturally they expected that the Emperor would not participate in furtherance of hostilities while in Palestine.

SAFETY OF INDIANS.

On the conclusion of Mr. Eden's statement, Earl Winterton asked for information regarding the safety of British Indians who most gallantly defended the store wherein they were employed against an an overwhelming mob of Abyssinian bandits.

Mr. Eden regretted that he had no information. The House would appreciate that information was not easy to obtain.

TRIBUTE TO LEGATION STAFF
(16-14 hours)

Mr. Eden warmly paid a tribute to the way the Legation Staff had handled a most difficult and trying situation, especially Sir Sidney Barton whose conduct of affairs throughout was beyond praise. Mr. Eden likewise commended the efficacy of the company of Indian troops whose presence had certainly saved many lives. He paid a tribute to the members of the British community who continually at great risk, had rescued Europeans and other nationalities from danger.—Reuter's Special.

NO FORMAL ABDICATION

LONDON, May 4 (3 p.m.)

It is learned that before leaving Addis Ababa, the Emperor asked that a British warship might be placed at his disposal to convey him from Djibouti. He also intimated that he had placed powers in the hands of his Government, but this should not be interpreted as meaning a formal abdication. It is not known whether the British Government have acceded to the Emperor's request but two British destroyers left Aden, it is believed, "en route" for Djibouti. The Emperor's request has created a difficult situation. It is believed that the deciding factor in placing a warship at his disposal may be in the belief that Italy would be glad to see the Emperor leave Africa. They would not, therefore, object to his being conveyed by a British warship.

It is understood that France is prepared to receive the Emperor as a guest and the French soil, provided that he abandons all attempts to interfere in the war situation.—Reuter's Special.

SIEGE AT ETHIOPIAN BANK

LONDON, May 4. 12-23 p.m.

Reuter's special correspondent states that the Italians are expected to enter the City early to-day. Last night, it is reported, they had reached the Akaki River ten miles distant. Wholesale looting has now ceased. Bands of desperados entered the City endangering the lives of citizens and foreigners.

REFUGEES AT LEGATION.

All British "nationals" are safely in the Legation and elsewhere, except a few Arabs, who have barricaded their own homes. It is believed that 2,000 refugees belonging to 23 nationalities are sheltering in the British Legation. The occupants of the Turkish legation after defending themselves against an attack by desperados, armed with rifles and machine guns decided to evacuate the Legation and were aided (?) by a rescue party from the British Legation.

The condition of Dr. Melly is better. It is estimated that 10 Europeans mostly Greeks and Armenians have been killed in Addis Ababa. The British Ambulance collected over 300 Ethiopians wounded yesterday.

BOOTY FOR SALE.

There were three incidents typical of the City's disorders. A band of looters drove a taxi-cab piled with valuables to the British Legation and offered the goods for sale to the original owners. In consequence the entire load was confiscated.

A young Belgian, brought to the Legation by the rescuers, said that his house had been besieged by a large gang of looters armed with machine guns. The Belgian and two companions fought until their ammunition was exhausted, shooting 20 looters dead and eventually escaped aboard a rescue lorry.

A desperate siege is proceeding at the Bank of Ethiopia. The Bank servants, holding out gallantly, managed to reach the Legation under an escort. The natives are still looting ammunition and firing rifles into the air. Many fresh fires have broken out. Heavy rain is falling, intensifying the misery of the refugees.

ATTACK FOREIGN LEGATIONS

ADDIS ABABA, May 3.

The British Ambulance Chief, Doctor Melly, was shot and seriously injured by an Ethiopian in the morning. Dr. Melly stopped a car to pick up a wounded Ethiopian when the drunken leader of a mob of looters thrust his revolver in the car and shot Melly in the lung.

It is understood that Dr. Melly is now in Sir Sydney Barton's house attended by two doctors and a nurse and it is hoped he will recover.

The few Europeans who were left outside the legation passed the night in terror. They barricaded their houses, fearing attacks from looters. There was a constant fusillade of shots, mostly in the air throughout the night by Ethiopians making whoopee with unlimited ammunition.

Over a thousand refugees are camped in tents and huts in the British Legation, including Abuna the Egyptian head of the Ethiopian church.

Rescuers state that the looters did not show anti-European feeling. They attacked only if interfered with. Most of the dead Ethiopians were killed in trying to loot defended premises.

The Indian store of Mohamed Ali is intact, but gutted and burned buildings include the Post Office, British Church and Coptic Churches.

BADOGLIO WILL MAKE FORMAL ENTRY.

ROME, May 4.

Despatches state that the Italian troops have occupied the hills seven miles from Addis Ababa. Mr. Holme, Reuter's Special Correspondent who is accompanying Marshal Badoglio, cables that the formal Italian entry into the capital will be made by Marshal Badoglio and his staff.

Marshal Badoglio is at present at Debrasina, 90 miles from the capital. A day's halt has been necessitated by yesterday's difficult climb over Mount Termaber, in which they passed over 1,000 trucks which had broken down on the rough road.

Marshal Badoglio's Party was supplied with food stuffs by parachute from aeroplanes.—Reuter.

EMPEROR OVERCOME WITH GRIEF

DJIBOUTI, May 4.

The most touching moment of the Emperor's flight occurred when he said farewell to the Imperial Guard as the train passed Aicha, a few miles before the French Somali Frontier, where fifty soldiers, ragged and famished but still carrying modern rifles were drawn up for inspection by the Negus, whose eyes filled with tears.

The Emperor's last act during the journey to Djibouti was to sign the pardon of Ras Hailou who has been in prison for treason since 1930.

Those who fled with the Negus included his uncle, Dedjasmatch Haile Selassie, and Herouy, the Foreign Minister, Ras Kassa and other notabilities.—Reuter.

FRENCH TROOPS FOR ADDIS ABABA

The French Somaliland authorities are despatching two companies of Sengalese Troops to Addis Ababa to clear the Railway Station in consequence of the spread of rioting to points along the railway, for example, the sacking of a goods train at Aouache and a free fight at Aicha between the Abyssinians and the Somalis.

BRITISH BUDGET LEAKAGE

Appointment Of Judicial Tribunal Announced In Commons

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain announced this establishment of a Judicial Tribunal presided over by a High Court Judge with two eminent lawyers to inquire into the budget leakage The Tribunal will be empowered to take evidence on oath and send for persons and documents.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Chairman of the Lloyds had given him the verbal report of his enquiry. The Chairman was unable thoroughly to elucidate the matter, but the evidence he collected was such as to indicate that leakage might have occurred. —Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN MINISTER'S S. O. S.

Seeks British Assistance

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Mr. Van Engert, the United States Minister at Addis Ababa, has made an urgent appeal to the State Department to ask for British Government's assistance in holding the American Legation against rioters. The Legation, which is occupied by Mr. Engert, his wife and six members of the staff was the object of a fierce surprise attack this morning. The occupants returned the fire and repulsed the attackers, killing one. Mr. Engert earlier informed the State Department that he and his staff would transfer to the British Legation if the situation did not improve.

Mr. Engert stated that with the help of the British Indian Lewis Gun section the American Legation could hold out against the rioters "if the Italians arrive State Department to transmit the within a few day." He asked the request to the Fore'gn Office as he was unable to keep in touch with the British Legation.

The State Department immediately telephoned to Whitehall Mr. Engert at 18-00 hours (Addis Ababa Time) reported that the situation was getting worse. Two native servants of the Legation were wounded in the seige. The Legation staff were assisted in defence by an Italian with a machine gun obtained from an Ethiopian policeman who took in the refugee Legation.—Reuter.

POONA PLEADER JAILED

Six Months' Rigorous Imprisonment For Breach Of Order

POONA, May 4.

Mr. K. N. Phadake, a local young pleader, arrested for contravening a Government order, by delivering a speech at a public meeting held to protest against the arrest of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, was awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment with recommendation for being placed in the 'B' class, by the Additional City Magistrate to-day.—United Press.

MAXIMUM CANAL DUES

Late King Fuad's Decree

LONDON, May 4

A Decree signed by King Fuad on the morning of his death, with reference to a recent agreement between the Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian Government published fixes the maximum Canal dues at 63 'piastres' (about ten gold francs) a ton instead of 36 1/2 'paistres' in order to guarantee the company against a possible heavy depreciation in Egyptian currency in terms of gold in view of a recent Egyptian decree abolishing gold clauses. The Company agreed 'inter alia' to appoint two Egyptian directors to employ 25 per cent Egyptian staff. —Reuter's Special.

ITALIAN ADVANCE

Aircraft Active

ROME, May 4.
(15/09 Hours.)

Italian motorised columns have passed the Termaber Pass and occupied Debrebrehan, the former Capital of Shoa and advance guards are now forty kilometres beyond Daggahbur. The aircraft has been extremely active on the whole Front. The population of Ogaden is welcoming the Italian troops as deliverers.—Reuter.

At the instance of Rev. Victor J. White and Rev. W. G. Crofts of the Biri Siri Mission, Mymensingh, the Bratachari movement has been introduced into 50 village schools in the northern portion of Mymensingh district.

Congress President On Choice For Voters

PAST RECORD AND PARTY ALLEGIANCES

Tells In Socialism Alone Lies Key To India's Freedom

The President of the Indian National Congress reiterated his faith in Socialism, addressi ng a mammoth meeting at Lucknow, on Sunday, and said that it alone provided the key to the solution of India's problems.

Congress & Socialism

He admitted that the majority inside the Congress was as yet opposed to his view, but he hoped that the people would be converted to Socialism before long.

Cabinet Dissensions

Pandit Jawaharlal admitted that there was truth in some of the Press reports about dissensions in the Working Committee. But the differences were based on principles and not personalities. They however, were determined to pull together.

A Landmark

He described the Lucknow Congress as a landmark in the history of the Congress, as its discussions related to principles and personalities were at a dis count. He considered it a sign of progress and was full of hope for the future.

PRINCIPLES, NOT PERSONALITIES

LUCKNOW, May 4.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a mammoth meeting last evening at the Aminudaula Park where he reviewed the decisions taken by the Lucknow session of the Congress and dwelt on their various aspects extensively.

Mr. Chandrabhan Gupta, the President of the Lucknow Town Congress Committee, presided.

A very attractive feature of the meeting was that more than 300 workers belonging to the local Textile Mill Union took out a disciplined procession which, after parading through the prominent streets, joined the meeting and heard the Congress President.

DIFFERENCES IN CABINET

Pandit Jawaharlal began with a reference to the reports appearing in the newspapers about some dissensions in the Congress Working Committee. No doubt some of them were true, said the Congress President, but in spite of all that "we pulled together and hope we would do so in future."

Their differences were those of principles and not of personalities and there was a strong desire on their part to continue to cooperate together. Lucknow Congress was another landmark in the history of the Congress and it would be ever remembered in so far as its discussions related to principles. That was a sign of progress, he said, and he was enamoured with future hopes for the welfare of the country.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

Referring to the forthcoming elections to Provincial Legislatures early next year, the President asked the people as to what they were going to do. Preparations, he said, had already been started and vested interests like the Zemindars and Taluqdards were organising themselves for the occasion. Pandit Nehru asked those present to see that the candidate who sought their votes, either on individual merit or on some party ticket, was loyal and honest to his or his party's principles and the country's interests were safe in their hands and that he was not likely to betray the confidence reposed in him. They would also see how he was going to solve the country's burning problems of the day, namely poverty, and unemployment and the like. They would also particularly see as to what attitude he had adopted in the country's fight for independence.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE

Continuing the Pandit said that the Congress had expressed in unequivocal terms what is thought of the new Constitution and how it was going to work it inside the legislatures. The first step that the Congress would take would no doubt be to end this Constitution. If the Congress would fight the elections, its candidates would ask their votes on the Congress mandate and they would abide by the same.

Referring to the arrest of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, he reminded the Congress decision to observe May 10 as "Subash Day". He described in detail how civil liberties were endangered in the country and how Goverment were suppressing the Press, literature and hundreds of organizations in the country. In provinces like Bengal and the North West Frontier Province, an atmosphere of "martial law" prevailed. He appealed to everyone, to whatever school of thought he belonged, to unite in raising their voice against such suppression of civil liberties. He recalled the agitation organised in the country against the Rowlatt Act and said that the present laws were much more stronger and repressive. The Rowlatt Act, if compared with the present laws, seemed to him as "Charter of Independence". He said and condemned the spirit which made the people bear in silence all repression and asked them to attend in large numbers the "Subash Day" meetings to voice their feelings against repression of Civil Liberties".

With regard to the War Resolution adopted by the Congress at Lucknow, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru asked them to educate the people of its significance. They must in no case permit themselves to be passive tools to be exploited for Imperialist ends. They must keep out of it and should not allow Indian lives and Indian money to be sacrificed for enslaving people of other nations.

Concluding the Pandit reiterated his faith in Socialism and said that it was the key with solution of India's problems. Poverty and unemployment, degradation and subjecton of Indian people could only end through Socialism. He admitted that inside the Congress the majority at present opposed his views. But he hoped that before long the people would understand Socialism in its true perspective and would be converted to it. Economic exploitation of the country was very dangerous and the new India Act would enslave economically the people with more firmness. He therefore, asked the people to study these problems more deeply.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted as Teachers trained graduates, strong in English, Sanskrit and Geography. Apply stating experience, terms, etc., before 15th May, 1936, to Venilal Chunilal Gandhi, Kazivad, Bulsar. (6064)

Wanted—A Nurse for a private practitioner at Cutch-Mandvi, Gujerati knowing preferred. Apply with qualification testimonials stating age, past experience and minimum pay to Box No. 6046 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Science Graduate for the Kalsulkar High School Sawantwadi, on Rs. 40|- to teach Physics, Chemistry to higher standards. Apply stating previous experience before 15th May, 1936 to S. D. Rangnekar, Principal. (6077)

Wanted an Assistant Secretary with five years' experience in a Well established and reputed Joint Stock Bank with highest qualifications and with good family connections. Must be on probation for six months. Starting salary Rs. 250 per month. No Recommendations. Apply with photo and credentials to: Narayandas Girdhardas, Managing Director, The Indo-Carnatic Bank Ltd., 99, Armenian Street, Madras. (6076)

Wanted four travelling canvassers to work in C.I., C.P., Berar, Khandesh and Rajputana. Two for electrical requirements. Fans, cables, Radios, wires, lamps, etc., and two for potteries and glasswares. Preference will be given to persons having experience. Pay and allowance according to experience and qualifications. Apply Box 6067, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a Correspondence Clerk and a Typist for a business firm at Gwalior. Persons having experience should apply with testimonials. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 6065, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for the Railway School at Castle Rock, a European or Anglo-Indian, Assistant Mistress with a Secondary Teachers Certificate, or one who is qualified to teach in recognised Schools with five or more years service as an approved teacher, under the Code of Regulations for European Schools in the Bombay Presidency. The scale of pay for the post is Rs. 70—2-1|2—85. House allowance of 10 per cent of pay in lieu of free quarters will be paid. Applications should be addressed to the Agent, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Ltd., (Incorporated in England), Park Town, Madras. (3102).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let: Well Ventilated and lighted Blocks and half blocks with all conveniences. Rents moderate. Chitnis Building, Wadia Street, Tarded. Apply fourth floor. (6082)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Seth Khimji Dayal Smarak Fund. Scholarships are to be awarded from the above fund for Higher Commercial Education. Applications should reach to Hon. Secretary, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, before the 5th June, 1936. Lohanas will have first preference. (3111).

Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona:—School re-opens on June 18th. Managed like Prince of Wales R. I. M. C. and English Public School House and Prefect system and Residential. Teaching staff from June strengthened by three Masters with English Public School and University Training with "Blue" for Sports and games. Boys taken 8 to 20 years of age. Fees 700 per year. Full reports and Prospectus sent on application to Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Coote, Principal. (3021)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 225-Rupee-Loan By Fifteen 16-1|2-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street Thakurdwar. (6001)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

136. SILK-COTTON-WOOL.

Silk Poplin.—Very decent, soft and durable. A gift for shirts and other garments. Best for the price Size 18 yds. by 27". Price Rs. 4-8. And Extra superfine quality size 12 yds. 27". Price Rs. 4-14 per piece. Post free. Money refunded if unapproved, The Textile Co. of India, Ludhiana, A-105. (6034)

141. PETS FOR LADIES.

Madras Sarries: For daily use our cotton guaranteed colour sarries are durable. Prices cheap. Ranganatha Co., Chotalal Bhuwan, 2nd floor, Room No. 35, Kalbadevi Road. (6054).

146. AMUSEMENTS.

Cinema Exhibitors—For Sale. One R. C. A. Equipment P. G. 59 with Kellys Projector No. 7 in perfect condition. Apply No. 6075, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Cashmere Tour starting 11th May. Book your seat early at Erach Anklesaria, Sitaram Building, Princess Street. (6074)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to all whom it may concern that MR. N. SALIVATEESWARAN has ceased to represent the Hindustan Times Ltd., in Bombay in any capacity whatever with effect from 1st of May.

DEVADAS GANDHI,
Secretary,
Hindustan Times Ltd., Delhi.
3127.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY ANNOUNCED that the partnership between Mr. AKBAR MOORAJ and Mrs. NOOROOMA MOORAJ having been DISSOLVED as from 1st March, 1935, Mrs. Noorooma Mooraj is carrying on business of Khatoon Ambar, the Ladies' Stores at Dongri as the Sole Proprietress from that date. (6084)

NOTICE.

THE SWISS ENGINEERING CO., LTD., begs to inform their valued clients and the Public that, as from the 28th of April a.c., Mr. B. K. BHARUCHA, Motorcar Salesman, is no longer in their employment and that he holds from that date no authority whatsoever to act in any manner whatsoever on behalf of the Company.

3117

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the inhabitants of the area within the Bombay Suburban District Local Board under Section 102 (b) of the Bombay Local Board's Act 1923 that this Board desires to impose the Profession Tax defined and described in the Rules, copies whereof will be available for inspection at the offices of the D.L.B. B.S.D. and of all Notified Area Committees in the District and of the Collector and Mamlatdar B.S. D. in lieu of the Tax known as Tax on Milch Cattle Stables and Tax on Industrial concerns, sanctioned by the Commissioner B.D. in his No. L.S.G. 68 dated 18-2-'30 and by the Commissioner C.D. in his No. B.S.D.—D|7-1, dated 4-8-31 and No. Andheri 7|1, dated 5-1-'35 respectively.

Any inhabitant of the district objecting to the proposed tax may, within one month from the date of this notice, send his objection in writing to the President, D.L.B., B.S.D. Andheri.

CHUNILAL D. BARFIVALA,
President,
District Local Board, B.S.D.
3090.

TENDER NOTICE FOR MADRAS SANDALWOOD.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Conservator of Forests, Salem Circle, Salem (Madras Presidency) upto 15th July 1936 for purchase of about 150 tons of final cleaned sandalwood, stocked in the Government sandalwood Sale Depot at Tirupattur, South Indian Railway. For details apply to the undersigned.

MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH,
District Forest Officer,
Vellore West Division,
Tirupattur, North Arcot District,
Madras Presidency.
3077.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

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Public Notices.

WANTED.

A Professor of Economics for the Allahabad University on Rs. 600-30-900-50-1,000. Candidates should possess high academic qualifications with adequate teaching experience and a reputation for sound scholarship and research. In case the post of Professor is not offered to the applicant he is requested to state if he would be willing to accept the post of Reader on Rs. 350-15-380-20-500-25-600.

Applications stating age, academic qualifications, research and teaching experience should reach the Registrar by the 30th of June, 1936.

Any attempt to exercise unfair influence either personally or through friends will be considered a disqualification.

J.M. DAVID, B.A.,
3124. Registrar.

WANTED

for the Law Department of the Allahabad University:—

(1) One Reader in the grade of Rs. 350-15-380-20-500-25-600 for three years in the first instance.
(2) The temporary Reader on Rs. 350|- p.m. in a leave vacancy. This post may also become permanent after April, 1937.
(3) One Lecturer on Rs. 250|- p.m. in the grade of Rs. 200-10-300 for three years in the first instance.

The applicants should possess a good Law degree and should be competent to teach the subjects prescribed for the LL.B. Examination of this University. In the case of Readership preference will be given to those who have done some research and are specially qualified to teach subjects like Roman Law, International and Administrative Law, Constitutional Law, and Jurisprudence, etc. The selected candidates will be required to join the University in the first week of August.

Applications stating age, academic qualifications teaching experience and research, if any, should reach the Registrar by the 20th of June, 1936.

Any attempt to exercise unfair influence either personally or through friends will be considered a disqualification.

REGISTRAR.
Allahabad University.
Senate House, Allahabad,
Dated 2nd May, 1936.
(3123)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ZOHRA BEGAM HASENALLI FYZEE and BEGAM ATIYA FYZEE RAHAMIN have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land situate at Ridge Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2351 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 16375, A|16375 and 2056, New Survey Nos. 2|7267, 2|7287, 5|7287, 6|7287 and 7286 and Cadastral Survey No. 262 of the Malabar and Cumbala Hill Division together with the dwelling houses, buildings, messuages, stables, out-houses and other structures standing thereon and bounded on or towards the West by the Ridge Road, on or towards the North by the property of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the South by the property of Lady Dhunbai Cowasjee Jehangir and on or towards the East by the property of Damodar Ratansey and the property of Jai Narayan Hindumal Dani and which premises are assessed under D Ward No. 3173(2) and Street No. 27.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1936.

MULLA & MULLA,
3125. Purchaser's Attorneys.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

Our various clients are requested to call at our office, 31, Nanabhai Lane and take away all papers relating to their several matters fully worked out by us prior to 31st December, 1934, within 15 days from the date hereof, whereafter the said several papers will be destroyed.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1936.
3122. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of assistant to the Curator of State Libraries in the grade of Rs. 120-20|3-200. The applicant should be a Graduate or M.A., who has done literary work in Gujarati and who can do propaganda work in rural areas.

Apply with copies of certificates stating age, native place, date of birth, and previous experience to:—The Vidyadhikari, Baroda State, Baroda, before 20th May, 1936.
3121.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP TIMBER ABOUT 155 TONS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway (Bombay) sell by Public Auction at G. I. P. Railway Carriage and Wagon and Electric Depot Matunga, on THURSDAY, the 14th May, 1936, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

About 155 tons scrap timber such as bolton boards, babool wood trestles, carriage seats, mixed small pieces, etc.

A deposit of 10 per cent. in cash will be required at the time of Sale.

BENNETT & CO.

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK
MODERN INDIA
Where is its place?
Know this truth from the painted lips of
MADAM FASHION
MADAM FASHION
(Sangeet Movietone's Hindi Super)
Director:—JADDANBAI
Starring:—
JADDANBAI,
BABY RANI,
ANSARI,
A. HUSSAIN, Etc.
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REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
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Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	19th Apl	23rd May
Mantai ,,	11th May	24th ,,
Kurohime ,,	26th ,,	6th June
Iwatesan ,,	25th ,,	8th ,,
Karachi ,,	28th ,,	13th ,,
Argun ,,	8th June	23rd ,,
Biyo ,,	19th ,,	6th July
Borneo ,,	23rd ,,	8th ,,
Sumatra ,,	9th July	24th ,,

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"Guarantee Liberty To Our Countrymen First"

SHAFI DAUDI'S TERMS FOR JOINING CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

PATNA, (By Mail.)

"The malady in us is the lust of suppressing the liberty of our own kith and kin. If by your powerful advocacy your own countrymen are not assured of their complete liberty, the energy of the nation cannot be harnessed for fighting against Government."

"In these words Maulana Shafi Daudi, Working Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference, has addressed a letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, in response to the latter's invitation to him, to join the "Indian Civil Liberty Union."

"WITH BRUTAL FRANKNESS."

In expressing his view on the movement Maulana Shafi in the course of his reply to Pandit Jawaharlal says:—

"Panditji, let me tell you with brutal frankness that the organisation of this movement alone would not restore us our civil liberty. When you and I both were working for the salvation of our country, I mean in the years 1920 and 21, we had practically snatched our civil liberty out of unwilling hands. Government knew the strength of the nation and dared not rob us of our civil liberty. We spoke and acted without caring what Government thought about us. By starting an association of this kind Government are not going to stop their hand. They know our weakness and their own strength. In my opoinion we should go to the root of the matter and try to cure the malady out of us and then I assure you, our strength alone would be the guarantee of our civil liberty and we would be allowed to carry on with impunity all our national activities. I am an humble worker in the cause, have fought these last seven years against odds, and my heart is sore to see all around me full play of intolerable bigotry. I have always been misunderstood whenever I have dared raised my feeble voice against aggression.

ABSTRACT IDEEA

"Panditji, how can I call upon my community to rally under your banner for upholding the abstract idea of civil liberty, when at every corner the concrete liberty of enjoying even religious festivals is suppressed and full display of force overaws even the Government. I hope you remember that my only fault was that I stood for the grant of ordinary Reforms to our gallant brethren of N. W. F. Province where there was not the question of suppression of civil liberties but of its total denial. You know the storm of vilification against me in the Press and how I was hounded out of the Swaraj Party, the nursing of which was due to me in no mean measure in the province of Bihar and Orissa. The demand of a doubtful majority in the Punjab and Bengal has been opposed by my dearest friend in whose sincerity and honesty I had had full faith though I have always asked my community to have implicit faith in the absolute majority of nine other provinces.

MINORITY'S RIGHT.

"In this province of Bihar attempt is being made to stop the whole community from enjoying the life-giving springs of the Rajgir and thousands of schools teach in one vernacular denying the right of the minority to be educated in their own mother tongue. The conversion of number of Imambaras into Kali Asthan is the commonest feature here and those who have dared stand up for their rights have been ostracised and hounded out."—A. P.

PLAZA
To-night 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
DARK ANGEL
TO-MORROW
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY
A thrilling & exciting drama
"LET THEM HAVE IT"

YOUR girl friend tonight!
Sweet Ann swell! Going places and doing things in a song-sprayed spree of giddy gaiety!
Ann SOTHERN
JACK HALEY
THE GIRL FRIEND
with Roger Pryor
Directed by Edward Buzzell
A COLUMBIA PICTURE
IMPRINT
CENTRAL CINEMA
Near ALBLESS BAUG.
CHARNI RD.—Off QUEEN'S RD.
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO THE FORE IN FREEDOM'S FIGHT

United Working Class Will Cement Anti-Imperialist Front

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress, in a statement about the fifteenth Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress to be held in Bombay on May 17th and 18th, says:—

This Session will mark a stage of growth of our movement. After a series of splits and a period of differentiation and clarification the whole Trade Union Movement is coming together again on a central platform and evolving a united leadership. The first stage of unifying the Trade Union Movement has been accomplished in merging the Red Trade Union Congress with the All-India Trade Union Congress. This has now to be carried further in achieving structural unity between the National Trades Union Federation and the All-India Trade Union Congress.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST FRONT

With a centralized Trade Union movement the working class will take its place in the vanguard of the democratic fight for freedom. It will cement the anti-imperialist front which is developing in the country through the Indian National Congress. The presence of the President of the Indian National Congress will further the process and develop a united front.

The unifying of the movement is accompanied by growing signs of struggle. Restiveness and militancy in every industrial centre are unmistakable signs of huge mass struggle ahead of us. To lead these struggles to victory our organisational forces have to be strengthened. The basis of the Trade Unions should be widened to make them mass Unions drawing in large sections of the workers who are still unorganised. I appeal to all workers to turn their eyes in the direction of their Unions on the eve of the Trade Union Congress Session, enrol as members and participate in it and make it a roaring success.

OKHA PORT SHIPPING

OKHA PORT, May 4.

The Port Officer, wires:—

S.S. "Saint Andrew" discharged. 8,402 tons coal, loaded 8,625 tons of salt for Calcutta and left on the 3rd instant.

S.S. "Hestone" of Clan Line arrived on the 26th ultimo, discharged 72 tons of general cargo from Liverpool, Glasgow and Swansea and left the same day.

S.S. "Furna" of British India S. N. Co. arrived on 26th ultimo, and discharged 129 tons of general cargo and left on the 27th ultimo.—A.P.

The Government of Bengal has just declared that a state of scarcity prevails in the Birbhum district, the Sadar sub-division of the Bankura district and in some of the unions in the Burdwan district.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

WARNING
AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no spacial law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr. Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world. In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible. We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K. 188.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Bladder weakness have stopped Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Lumbago, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity and Loss of Vigour by a Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and heals, raw sore kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. Get Cystex at all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

MULLER, MACLEAN, Bombay.

12 YEARS' TERRIBLE PAIN WITH GASTRITIS.

What must a man think who, after 12 years of terrible gastric pain and after trying everything else, takes a small bottle as a "trial," only to find it cures him completely! Just read this quite unsolicited letter from Mr. G. W.——

"During the past twelve years I have suffered very badly from Gastritis, sometimes having to nearly starve myself for as much as a month at a time, only to start suffering again as soon as I started work. After trying nearly all the remedies sold, someone advised a bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, small size, as a trial. I feel it my duty to let you know that it was not only a trial but a cure. I can eat more for one meal now than I could eat in any week during the past twelve years and do a hard day's work as well. I shall never fail to recommend Maclean Brand Stomach Powder to anyone who suffers with gastric trouble, as I know what a terrible pain it is."

Get a bottle to-day, but do not risk buying an inferior substitute to save a few annas. Be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Also sold in Tablet Form

WHAT IS REAL HOMOEOPATH

Interesting Discourse At Hahnemann Anniversary Celebration

The birthday anniversary of the discoverer of Homoeopathy, Dr. Samuel Frederick Hahnemann, M.D., Leipzig, Germany, was celebrated at the Annual Gathering of the Hahnemannian Medical Association at the premises of the Association. A gathering of Bombay's leading merchants, prominent citizens and a large number of Homoeopathic physicians was present. A notable feature was the presence of many Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani Physicians.

Dr. Minoo Sanjana, who presided, gave a short history of genuine Hahnamannian Homoeopathy, and explained at length the difference between Homoeo-therapy and all other systems of therapeutics.

He then gave a resume of the activities of the Association. Within a short time of its founding more than 300 active members and sympathisers have enrolled. Under its auspices a charitable Homoeopathic Dispensary is being run at 144, Bazargate Street, Fort, and more than 80 patients suffering from all sorts of chronic diseases are being Homoeopathically treated daily. Thanks to its vigorous propaganda some diploma giving mills have disappeared and a premier Homoeopathic Medical Institution has come into existence at Dadar with a four years' course for a degree of H.M.B. (Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine) and 2 more years after it for H.M.D. (Doctor of Homoeopathic Medicine).

The Association is now preparing to issue a monthly Journal and a Register of Qualified Homoeopathic Physicians in the Bombay Presidency, so that the public may be rightly guided. In concluding he said that a wealthy Parsi lady has promised the donation of a large sum of money for the erection of a public Homoeopathic Hospital in Bombay, and if that comes to pass, Bombay, can boast of the first Public Homoeopathic Hospital in India.

Dr. G. N. Gore then gave an idea of what a real Homoeopathic physician is by quoting the definition of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, that "a Homoeopathic physician is one who adds to his knowledge of medicine a special knowledge of Homoeopathic Therapeutics and observes the law of similia. All that pertains to the great field of medical learning is his by tradition by inheritance and by right". He said that it was the intention of the City Homoeopathic Medical College at Dadar to turn out such Homoeopaths only and that though the College was established more than 3 years ago not a single diploma has been granted as yet.

He warned the public to beware of bogus persons pretending themselves as Homoeopaths, who in reality are mere quacks with no pretensions to Medical learning, having purchased a diploma for a paltry sum, from the various diploma mills.,

After this, many papers of professional interest were read and discussed by the members.. Then followed a lively debate with the Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani Physicians present as to the merits and demerits of each others systems of Therapeutics.

The Honorary Secretary then thanked the President and all present. After some music and refreshments the guests dispersed.

K. G. B. Vidya-Vriddhi Samaj

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

The above institution invites applications for scholarships from students of the Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahmin community. The applications must be made on the prescribed forms available from the Hon. Secretary of the Samaj, 33, Kudaldeshkar Brahmin Nivas, Girgaon, Bombay, and they must be sent so as to reach there not later than the 10th June next. Such of the students whose examination results are not declared before the aforesaid date must also apply before June 10 and the detailed results of their examinations should be communicated later, when known. The students who were getting scholarships from the Samaj, last year, must also apply on the prescribed form for renewal of their scholarships.

STUDENT INTERNED

SYLHET, May 3.

Chanchal Kumar Sarma, a student of Bangabashi College, Calcutta, was served with an order of home internment under section 16 (1) of the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act when he arrived at Sylhet from Calcutta to-day. He was directed not to go out of his native village in the district of Sylhet and not to speak nor to communicate with anybody.—United Press.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, himself a State subject, was given a reception at the "Janmabhoomi' office by the members of the Working Committee of the Indian States Peoples' Conference on Saturday evening in honour of his having been elected Mayor of Bombay.

Sir Hari Sanker Paul was elected Mayor at the last meeting of the Calcutta Corporation.

AMBEDKAR ON HARIJAN'S PROGRESS

Decision To Leave Hindu Fold Justified

NAGPUR, May 3

Addressing a large gathering of the depressed classes this evening in Kasturchand Park, Dr. Ambedkar compared the condition of the depressed classes ten years ago with their present condition. He said during the last decade their political progress had been rapid and to-day they occupied a position of vantage. Dr. Ambedkar justified the decision to leave the Hindu fold.—A.P.

Mr. Abdur Rahim who has been elected Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation.

"My Heart Is In The Villages"

Why Mahatma Chose Shegaon

Gandhiji Wants To Face Workers' Difficulties And Test Himself

"M. D." writes in "Harijan":

Strange as it may seem, Gandhiji made the first public announcement of his intense longing to go and settle in a village, in his oral address as president of the All India Literary Conference at Nagpur. It came in as a natural preface to his remarks introducing his printed speech to the audience. He said he was out of place in a conference of litterateurs, especially as he knew better than anyone else that his knowledge of Hindi literature, and even of Gujarati literature, was nothing to speak of, that his knowledge even of Gujarati grammer was indifferent. But he had been told that it was an impossible task to get together formidable litterateurs, who were like lions safe enough in their own cages, but difficult to keep together and to be made to work together. It had been thought that he as a neutral man and 'a Mahatma' might be of some service in bringing them together. There he was available to them for what he might be worth, but he wanted to make it clear that he was there simply to initiate the work of bringing the literary men of every province speaking the different languages, and of serving the masses of India by making available to them the best in all the rich languages of our country. And then came the announcement I have spoken of.

He said: "I am here for a brief while for the limited purpose I have told you, but you may know that my heart is neither here nor even in Wardha. My heart is in the villages. For days I have been striving with the Sardar to let me go to a village near Wardha. He is still unconvinced, but my mind won't rest, and God willing I hope to go and settle in a village near Wardha in a short while. But that does not mean that I will not do the work I am doing now, or that I shall cease to be available for consultation to friends, or for advice to those who will seek it. Only my address will be a village where I would be living ordinarily. I have been asking all my co-workers who are doing village work to go and settle in villages and to serve the villagers. I feel that I cannot do so effectively until I go and settle in a village myself."

GENESIS OF THE DECISION

The decision was tentatively made a few days ago in the village itself when he paid a visit to it soon after his return from Lucknow. He had been discussing the thing with Jamnalalji and Sardar Vallabhbhai for some time now, but the decision, however, tentative, was explained to the villagers in a brief speech on the day of the visit. He said: "Miraben who is here in your midst came here with the intention of settling down for good. But I find that she is not in a position to carry out her intention. Even if she stayed on, she could do so not without considerable mental struggle. The will is not lacking but perhaps the flesh is weak. Now as you know an unbreakable bond of common service binds us both, and so I thought it my duty to do what she could not do. God willing, therefore, I shall come to stay in your midst. May be God will give me the strength that He did not vouchsafe to her.

HIS AMBITION

"But even the God's will is expressed through various agencies and unless I have your goodwill even I may fail in my mission. Ever since my childhood it has been a principle with me that I should not think of inflicting myself on those who view my going in their midst with mistrust, misgivings or apprehension. I should not think of coming here, except to serve you. Bu in many places my presence and the programme I stand for are viewed with considerable dread. At the back of this dread is the fact that I have made the removal of untouchability a life's mission You must have known from Miraben that I have cast out all untouchability from myself, that I hold all classes of people—Brahman, Kshatria, Viashya and Shudra, Rajput, Mahar, Chamar—all alike and I regard these distinctions based on birth as immoral. We have suffered because of these distinctions, and this sense of high and low has vitiated our lives. But I may tell you that I should not think of imposing these convictions on you. I should try to do so by persuasion, above all by my own example. I shall try to serve you by cleaning your roads and your surroundings, by trying to render such help as I can if there is illness in the village, by teaching you self help by way of helping you to revive your handicrafts. If you will co-operate with me I shall be happy, if you will not I shall be content to be absorbed among you as one among the few hundreds that live here.

IN GOD'S HANDS

"I hope I shall come to settle here. But it depends on His will. For I did not know that He would move me from India to South Africa, and from South Africa I should come to Sabarmati, and from Sabarmati to Maganwadi and now from Maganwadi to Sehegaon."

Two of the village people stood up and warmly welcomed his proposal and promised co-operation. An old Patel said that whilst he looked forward for our settling in Segaon,, he would not think of drinking water from the same well as an untouchable, and would not allow untouchables to go to Caste Hindus' temples. All his life he had lived like that and he could not in the evening of his life effect a violent change in the way of living.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

As I have said the matter was being discussed for some weeks. Other alternatives had been suggested. If he must settle in a village, why not settle in some village in Gujarat? He could not do so, inasmuch as he would not be able to look after his work in Maganwadi from Gujarat. Work was already going on in Gujarat, and he would not think of going and disturbing the work that was being done by the workers according to their own lights. Their initiative may suffer and they may begin looking to him for suggestions at every step.

Why would he not go and settle in one of the villages where Vinoba's co-workers had been carrying on rural reconstruction work for some time? The same reason applied there too, and he should prefer to go to a less promising village than to a promising one.

TOUCH WITH MASSES

Why should he not go and settle co-workers with himself? He wanted to do himself what he had been asking others to do, he wanted to be faced with the difficulties that others were being faced with and to tackle them in order to test himself. He would try to get all the help he needed from the village itself. He had hitherto largely drawn upon the middle-class people for co-workers. Why not try to get them from the masses themselves so that they may get an opportunity of being trained as workers in their own villages?

It was said that it was too late in the day for him to try this new experiment, that it may be physically impossible for him to stand the squalour and the dirt and dust and the hard life in the rainy season and that his health may suffer a permanent breakdown. He said he was humble enough to confess himself and to come away if he found that he was physically unable to do the work he had gone there for. But he refused to anticipate breakdowns.

GULMARG RID OF SNOW

SRINAGAR, May 4.

Owing to the warm sun the snow in Gulmarg has melted faster than expected. The road to Gulmarg and Marg itself is now clear of snow. The middle golf course and the lower part will be fit for play about May 25.

A part of the Bazar is open, and the club is opening on May 15.—A. P.

THUNDERSTORMS IN BENGAL CONTINUE

POONA, May 4.

Thunderstorms caused local rain in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Mysore and a few falls in Chota Nagpur and Bihar.

The Western Disturbance passed away eastwards after causing a few falls of rain in Kashmir. The temperature was markedly above normal in the east and north Punjab.

The chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—

Mymensingh, 3 inches; Cherapunji, 2 inches; Dhubri, 1-1/2 inches; and Mandalay, Mymyo and Silchar, 1 inch each.

Forecast:— Thunderstorms will continue locally in Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma, and will occur in a few stations in Orissa, Madras presidency and Mysore.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of May 4.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +014 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.5 degrees 0.5 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.9 degrees 0.1 (above normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 74 p.c.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED May 4.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.08 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.87 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

There are many
"INSECTICIDES"
but only one
FLIT
Don't risk your health and comfort by accepting worthless "insecticides" or imitations that masquerade under the name of Flit. Remember — there is only one Flit. Flit is sold only in the yellow tin with the soldier and black band — sealed to prevent fraudulent refilling. Will not stain. You can absolutely rely on Flit to kill all household insects.
Sprinkle the new FLIT POWDER in cracks and crevices. Crawling insects touch it and die!
FLIT
If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not FLIT

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METAL POLISH
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Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m.), GSD 11.75 Mc|s (25.53m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Talk: "Foreign Affairs." Sir Frederick Whyte, K.C.S.I., LL.D.
7-45 p.m. Harry Engleman's Quintet, with Vernon Adcock (Xylophone and Vibraphone).
8-5 p.m. "Grab Them by the Ears" A radio play by Dulcima Glasby adapted from the short story in "The Saturday Evening Post" by Dwight Mitchell Wiley. Productions by William MacLurg.
8-35 p.m. Orchestral Music by Mozart.
8-50 p.m. Light Classical Concert. The Willoughby String Quartet: Louis Willoughby (Violin); Clayton Hale (Violin; Max Gilbert (Viola); Peter Beavan (Violoncello). Nora d'Arge (New Zealand Soprano).
9-25 p.m. The News & Announcements.
9-45 p.m. Dorothy Hogben's Singers and Players.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.
VUB 31.36 metres, 9565 K|cs.
12 noon. Selection of Indian music.
1 p.m. Available market rates. European lunch hour selections.
2 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club, if available.
2-30 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m. A request programme of Gujerati Songs.
7-15 p.m. Commercial news.
7-30 p.m. A Popular concert.
8 p.m. Letter by Air Mail from Evelyn Russel, London.
8-10 p.m. Violin solo "Valse Sentimentale" Schubert and arr. Frank. Selection "Ball at the Savoy" Hammerstein. Waltz "Over the Waves"
8-30 p.m. "Believe it or Not."
9-5 p.m. News in English.
9-20 p.m. News in Hindi.
9-30 p.m. SB Vazirbai in light music with sarangi, harmonium and tabla.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s. 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc|s.
12-46 p.m. SB A Studio programme by Messrs. Taylors Gramophone Saloon (H.M.V. records). Eugene Ormany and Symphony Orchestra. Light Opera Company. Rico's Creole Band. Benlamino Gigli. Alfredo and his orchestra. Ramona and her Gang. Ray Noble and his orchestra.
Calcutta weather bulletin for Oceancraft and rivercraft (if any).
1-36 p.m. Kathakata by Pt. Raghu Nath Bhattacharya.
2-6 p.m. Selections from Gramophone Records.
2-36 p.m. "Interesting Stories from the Tamil Epics" by Bishnu Sarma.
5-36 p.m. Children's Hour conducted by Mejdidi. Letters and riddles.
5-46 p.m. Mouth Organ by Babloo.
5-51 p.m. Talk on the Hoopoe and Oriole by Mejdidi.
6-6 p.m. Recorded Selections for Children.
6-21 p.m. Life of Michael Madhusudan Dutt by Mejdidi.
6-36 p.m. Music training for Beginners by P.K. Mullick.
6-56 p.m. Vocal music (Bengali). Sreematy Profullabala—Modern.
7-6 p.m. Sreematy Provabaty—Light.
7-21 p.m. Sreematy Radharany—Light Classical.
7-36 p.m. Instrumental trio N. N. Mazumdar—Clarionet. Santosh Banerjee Clarionet; Rajen Sircar Clarionet.
7-51 p.m. SB News in English.
8-6 p.m. SB A short classical programme Tarapada Chakravarty—Kheyal.
8-26 p.m. Lalit Mohan Mukherjee—Dhrupad.
8-51 p.m. SB Weather forecast; General News Bulletin. Market Prices, Jute and Gunny closing rates (in Bengali).
9-6 p.m. SB A Studio concert arranged by the Y.M.C.A. featuring R. Brown, the Rotchell Brothers and Andy Gemmell.
10-6 p.m. SB Weather Forecast; 2nd News Bulletin; Market Prices, Jute and Gunny closing rates (in English).
10-21 p.m. SB Dance music (recorded) from the Studio.

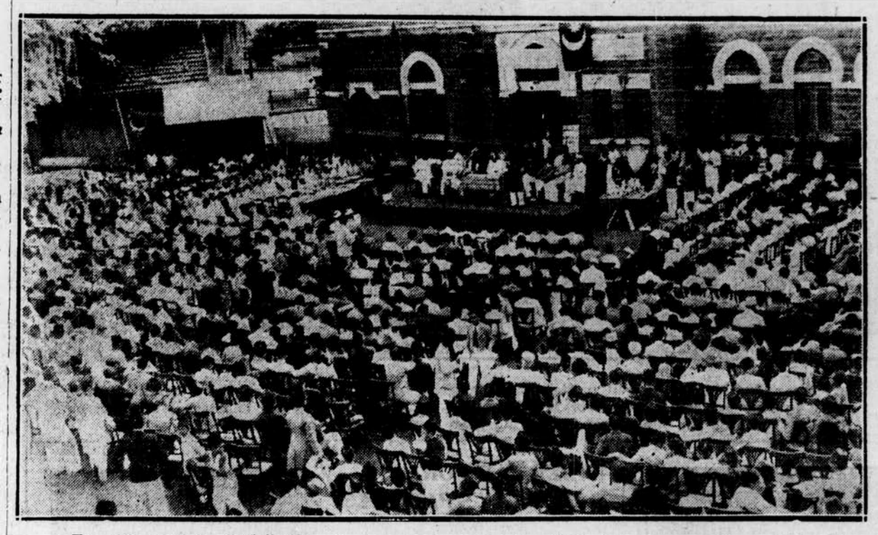
Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc|s.
8 a.m. "Bhajan" Rashidah Begam.
8-10 a.m. I.B.S. Orchestra Dhun Paraj.
8-20 a.m. Chand Khan Khayal Lalit.
8-35 a.m. Rashidah Begum Bhajan and Ghazal.
8-45 a.m. Hakeem "Man" (Hindustani Talk).
9 a.m. Chand Khan Thumri and Ghazal.
9-20 a.m. Sardar Violin—Malang—Tabla—Bhairvin.
9-25 a.m. Rashidah Begam Ghazals.
9-45 a.m. Chand Khan Ghazal.
9-55 a.m. Ghulam Sabir—Sarangi—Jogia.
6 p.m. Chand Khan Khayal—Guj—

(Continued in Col. 3)

ri Todi—Khayal Buhaduri—Todi.
6-20 p.m. Rashidah Begam Ghazal.
6-30 p.m. Durga Bai of Jaipur Khayal and Thumri.
6-55 p.m. Haidar Husain Sitar—Prubi.
7-5 p.m. Chand Khan Thumries and ghazals.
7-30 p.m. Badrul Islam "Japan ka Kisan" (Hindustani Talk).
7-40 p.m. Rashidah Begam Punjabi geet and Hindustani ghazals.
8-10 p.m. Durga Bai of Jaipur Dadra and Ghazals.
8-30 p.m. Agha Shair. "Ek Adabi Sohbat" (Hindustani Talk).
8-45 p.m. Durgabai of Jaipur Ghazals.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Co-Education S.N. Mukarji.
10 p.m. Studio concert.

Anjuman Islam Prize Distribution



The Annual Prize Distribution of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School was held on Saturday evening under the presidency of Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi.

ALLEN TO CAPTAIN ENGLAND

LONDON, May 4.

According to the "Daily Mail," G. Allen has been invited to captain England in the First Test against India.—Reuter.

"Daily Mail" Report Confirmed

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 4.

G. Allen has been invited to captain the M.C.C. against Indians. The captaincy of England's team has not yet been decided.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS WIN BEIGHTON CUP

The Bombay Customs have succeeded in lowering the colours of the Calcutta Customs on their own territory. In 1932 when the latter side attempted to capture the Aga Khan Cup the visitors were well and truly beaten by 5 goals to 2. Still there were a number of people who refused to admit that Bombay possessed the best club side in the country. Bengal hockey has been of a high class standard, but few can dispute the fact that Bombay's claims have been shamefully overlooked by the All-India Hockey Federation. The victorious career of the Customs team should open the eyes of the A.I.H.F. and no Olympic team can be representative without players from Western India.

Jagat Singh, Dique and Salim who did not play in Bombay during the Aga Khan Tournament replaced Feroze Khan, Kher Singh and S. M. Khan in the Beighton Cup.

SIMLA, May 4.—The Legislative Assembly Department closed in New Delhi and opend in Simla today.

(Continued from Col. 2).

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

While a twelve-year old girl was cooking alone in her room at Byculla on Saturday morning, her neighbour is alleged to have entered the room, gagged her mouth with his dhotee and throwing her on the ground attempted to ravish her.

A relation of the girl entered the room just then, and the neighbour took to his heals. He was later arrested.

The neighbour, was remanded on a bail of Rs. 150 for 10 days at the Mazagon Court to-day.

The Nagpada police arrested three persons and seized Rs. 60, including marked coins, and alleged satta slips, following a gambling raid on a room in the first floor of Lambi Chawl at Kamatipura 5th lane on Saturday night.

The arrested persons are: Abdul Aziz Moosa Sardar, a dumb and deaf man, and Chotekhan Kalwa. They were remanded on bail for a fortnight at Mazagaon court today.

Theft of jewellery valued at Rs. 1,017 from a flat in Colaba has been reported to the Police and in this connection a butler has been arrested.

The suspect Wadiwall Munaswami was produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, today and remanded in custody.

A visiting card bearing an imposing array of degress, all of which were bogus, was produced in Court during the hearing of the case in which Bhalkal Ram Row is charged with having cheated three persons by posing as the manager of the Indian States and Railways Banking Corporation Ltd., Bombay.

On the card the following was printed: B. R. Row; AISAS; PWD; FCA, GDA; Manager of Indian States and Railways Banking Corporation Ltd., Bombay.

The letters A.I.S A.S. accused said represented "All India Senior Accounts Service"; P. W. D. was for Public Works Department and F.C.A. was for fellow of the Chartered Accountants Institute; G.D.A. for Government Diploma Accountant.

The accused is charged with having obtained Rs. 3 500 from three persons promising to give them lucrative posts in the Bank of which he represented he was the Bombay manager. The persons who gave the deposits found out they had been duped and complained to the police.

During the course of the trial before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, the prosecution case was presented by Mr. J. D'Cunha.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges of cheating and stated that he himself was the victim of a conspiracy.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and reserved orders.

The accused admitted three previous convictions for cheating. One in Baghdad, where he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 31,338. At Karachi he was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and later to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 850. The Magistrate observed that these important details had not been recorded in his written statement.

In putting up Ramchandra Jairam on a charge of cheating before the Dadar Magistrate, the police alleged that he told the complainant that he would get a son and the blessings of God, if he were to deposit some gold ornaments as security before the God. The complainant was beguiled into doing so but discovered three months later that the jewels were pledged with a Marwadi, when he reported the matter to the police.

The police started inquiries and traced several persons who had been similarly duped and recoved property worth nearly Rs. 1,600. The "modus operandi" in all these cases was the same.

It is suspected that the above accused might be involved in some of these cases. He was, therefore, remanded to police custody till May 15.

The Lamington Road police put up as many as 20 persons who were arrested for loitering between 2-30 and 5-30 a.m. on Hay 2 within the jurisdiction of their police station. Only two of them could furnish bail. The others, though they were offered bail, could not furnish it and were taken into custody.

AMRITLAL SHETH & STATES' PEOPLE

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD May 2.

A meeting of the States' people residing in Ahmedabad was held yesterday in the Sheth Hansraj Pragji Hall to pass certain resolutions. Mr. Gourishanker M. Bhatt, presided.

Mr. Manilal Dharia, well-known Congressman said that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had insulted eight crores of fStates' people by his speech in the Lucknow Congress session questioning the rights of Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth to speak on behalf of States' subjects. "You all know well that under greatest difficulties Mr. Sheth has served States' subjects wholeheartedly and it is quite absurd to question his right of speaking on behalf of them. While the Sardar says Mr. Sheth has learnt speaking in British India I ask the Sardar that you have also learnt speaking from a man of States' subjects i.e. Gandhiji."

Sjt. Kasalchand Shah, Vice-President Kathiawar States's People's Association asked Sardar Patel to look into the ugly affairs of villages in native States where he will get real experience as to what sort of life the people there are living. Mr. Sheth has every right to speak on behalf of eight crores.

Resolutions declaring full faith in the leadership of eight crores States' subjects of Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth protesting against the Lucknow speech of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and holding in near future of a Sammelan of States' people, were passed.

Welcome To Mr. Virchand Panachand

A public meeting of Zanzibar Indians was held on Tuesday, 14th April at the Royal Cinema under the auspices of the Indian National Association to accord public welcome to Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah, of Bombay. Mr. Ghulamali, Advocate, presided. In a suitable speech, Mr. Ghulamali introduced Mr. Virchand to the gathering.

Mr. Virchand replying, urged them to take greater interest in public affairs in order to enhance the strength of their representative body the Indian National Association which was the only recognised body working for their betterment.

Mr. V. S. Patel then spoke in brief and after Mr. Ghulamali garlanded Mr. Virchand, the meeting terminated.

Rash Drivers Must Be Severely Punished

CORONER'S JURY'S COMMENT IN CAR FATALITY CASE

BOMBAY, Monday.

A graphic description of a motor accident in the early hours of Sunday on the Queen's Road and a bold attempt to stop the "speedster" was given by an engineer at the inquest today on the body of an unidentified Hindu aged about 35.

"As I was going" said he, "I saw that the car which was behind me had gone ahead of me on the wrong side of the road.

"It hit the man and I saw him up in the air just above the head of that car. Then the car swerved to its left.

"In order to avoid a collision I had to pass behind it and then drive as fast as to stop that car from proceeding further."

The City Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death by internal haemorrhage from injury to internal organs. The man was knocked down by motor car W6165 when Pranlal Parmanandas Gandhi was driving in a rash and negligent manner on the wrong side of the road.

The Jury added a strong rider recommending severe punishment against rash and negligent drivers.

"In the interests of public safety", they said, "we consider it our duty to add that when cases of rashly driving motor cars are proved against, the drivers to the satisfaction of the trial courts, the punishment to be inflicted on them ought to be very severe."

Mr. W. W. Egerton, an engineer in the John Fleming and Co., Fort, giving evidence, stated that early on Sunday morning he was driving his car along the Queen's Road from South to North. "As I was passing along on the other side of the Hindu cemetery wall, I noticed a pedestrian going in the same direction, to my right hand side of the road."

"I could notice" continued Mr. Egerton, "the glare of the headlight of a car which was behind me. The driver gave no indication of his approach or his intention to overtake my car. The pedestrian was about 150 feet ahead of me when I first saw him.

"As I was going along, I saw the car which was behind me had gone ahead of me on the wrong side of the road. It hit the man and I saw him up in the air just above the head of that car. Then the car swerved to its left—towards my side of the road.

AVOIDING COLLISION

"In order to avoid a collision I had to pass behind it and then drive as fast as to stop that car from proceeding further

"It stopped at a distance of 20 to 30 feet behind me and about two hundred feet from the place where the pedestrian had dropped down".

He then sent for the police. A policeman removed the injured man in a taxi.

Mohamad Hassanbhai, an eyewitness pedestrian, corroborated Mr. Egerton. The driver, he added, had not blown the horn.

The jury returned the verdict given above.

SECOND SUICIDE ATTEMPT?

Man On Bail Arrested Again

BOMBAY: Monday.

Two days after he had been released on bail on a charge of attempted suicide, James Edwin Quinn was arrested yesterday as he was alleged to have made a second attempt.

James was removed to the hospital, where it was stated that he had eaten glass and X-Ray examination failed to detect any piece and an operation was performed. Even then, no glass piece was discovered.

His bail bond was cancelled and he was remanded for four days at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

ACTING GIRGAUM MAGISTRATE

Mr. Reginald Mathalone, Additional Presidency Magistrate, took charge of the Girgaum Court on Monday in place of Mr. I. N. Mehta, who has gone on two months' leave.

BOMBAY'S NEW MAGISTRATE

It is understood that Mr. W. Manker, the present Police Prosecutor, has been appointed as a permanent presidency Magistrate of Bombay in place of Mr. P. L. Thakker, who is retiring shortly.

WHY THE Phillips' WAY IS THE BEST WAY TO CLEAN TEETH

The greater the amount of Milk of Magnesia in a dentrifice, *the greater the protection for your teeth.* Phillips' Magnesia Tooth Paste and Phillips' Magnesia Tooth Powder both contain over 75% genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

Thus the "Phillips' Way" not only polishes your teeth to pearly whiteness but affords positive protection as well. It destroys the harmful mouth acids that cause tooth decay...firms the gums...sweetens the breath. Insist upon Phillips'—Paste or Powder—the powder in the handy sifter-top tin.

YOUR DENTIST WILL TELL YOU PHILLIPS' IS BEST

LA CONCORDE

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FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR, ACCIDENT and WAR RISK Covering at SPECIAL RATES

Funds have been deposited with the well-known Banks for meeting claims, which will be adjusted, settled and paid in India or elsewhere as may be arranged.

Take SANATOGEN and enjoy Youthful Vitality

There is this about Sanatogen: it does what it promises to do. It will not cure every imaginable disease, but it certainly will improve your health. One of the best known medical papers in the world, "*The Lancet*", wrote these words about Sanatogen:

"There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food, more particularly in cases of general debility."

In a perfectly natural manner Sanatogen builds up new health because it infuses into the cells of blood and nerves exactly those elements for which the body is crying out.

Your fatigue and irritability are signs that your body has used up its reserves. Sanatogen will replenish your reserve strength and so conquer listlessness and lack of vitality. It will strengthen your nerves and give you back a glorious feeling of vitality and sound health. Start your course from today.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic Food

Obtainable from all Chemists and Bazars.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 14, 1992
Muslim: Safar 13, 1354
Parsi: Adar 2, 1305
Hightide: 11-35 23-17
Lowtide: 4-52 17-22
Sunrise: 6h 9m
Sunset: 7h 2m

Improvements Committee at Corporation Hall at 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, May 6.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, May 7.

Results of B.Sc., and Third M.B.B.S. Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Parliament of Religions, Sir S. Radhakrishnan presiding, C. J. Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Friday, May 8.

Meeting of the Progressive Group: Mr. R. von Leyden will read a paper on "East and West in the World's History of Art," Green's Hotel, 6-30 p.m.

Saturday, May 9.

S. S. 'Strathaird', with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Girl Friend" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Under Pressure." Time as usual.

EXCELSIOR—"She Shall have Music" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Prince of Thieves" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Madam Fashion". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Rajput Ramani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PLAZA—"Dark Angel" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

PATHE—"Anything Goes" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"Mutiny on the Bounty." Time as usual.

REGAL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Forbidden-Bride" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"Broadway Hostess" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPER—"Hoore Samandar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"My Beloved" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"The Law of the Wild" Time as usual.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The suburbs seem to be going "Fete" crazy these days. First Santa Cruz had their fancy carnival, then Bandra held their fancy fete and now I am told that there is going to be a "Manufacturers' Industrial Exhibition and Fancy Fete" at Bandra.

The hand bill that gave me this information says that it is going to be the biggest attraction of the day and will be the first of its kind in Bombay and the suburbs.

This Fancy Fete is to be opened on the 9th of May at 5 p.m. and is to last for about twenty days. It is to be held on same ground where the last fete was held, that is opposite the Bandra town hall.

BANDRA TOWN HALL.

Bandra will soon boast of having the best town hall in the suburbs. Those walls are coming up very rapidly.

At the entrance I am told is to be built a huge tower and the newly added storey is going to be the municipal hall while the office will occupy the ground floor.

SEVA ASHRAM—BROACH

In the month of April 716 patients were treated at the Seva Ashram Free Dental Institute.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer Clan 'Macphee' left Suez on Wednesday morning, April 29.

Steamer Clan 'Mackellar' leaves Liverpool on Friday evening May 5.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. 'Conte Verde' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Cathay' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' UNION

A public meeting of the Municipal workers from all departments will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Foras Road Gardens under the presidentship of Mr. Jhabwala. The meeting will consider the question of a Municipal Workers' Conference among other subjects.

KERALEEYA SAMAJ

The members of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj are informed that as required by clause No. 8 of the Rules and Regulations of the Samaj, intimations have been issued, through the Governing Body members as well as by post to all the members concerned. Those who have not received it are requested to take this as an intimation.

B. P. T. U. C. MEETING

An urgent meeting of the B. P. T. U. C. Executive Committee will be held at Shetey Buildings, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) to transact important business relating to the ensuing Session of the A. I. T. U. C.

A HINDU SOCIETY WEDDING

A wedding took place at Madhav Baug, Bombay, on Saturday evening, of Miss Lilavati, daughter of Mr. B. K. Desai, an advocate of the Bombay High Court, with Mr. Harshadrai, son of Mr. V. H. Desai, proprietor of the Central Talkies Circuit. Both at the wedding and the reception which was given subsequently, a large number of prominent citizens were present. Over 2,000 guests were entertained to dinner on the occasion. The marriage had the noteworthy feature that dowry was conspicuous by its absence and elaborate ceremonies were dispensed with.

PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, president-elect of the Parliament, will arrive on Thursday by the Madras Express.

The proceedings will commence on the same day at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-15 p.m., with devotional songs by Mrs. Freany Cama and prayer by Swami Vishwananda. This will be followed by the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee (M. R. Jayakar), the presidential address and lecture on Zoroastrianism by Dastur Nosherwan Kaikobad, High Priest, Deccan and Malwa.

The members of the Reception Committee extend cordial invitation to all citizens of Bombay and request men and women of all communities to avail themselves of this unique opportunity of meeting on a common platform, establishing brotherliness amongst themselves and thereby promoting intercommunal amity.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Positively For One Week Only
JACK HYLTON
and his
BAND
with
JUNE CLYDE
in
"SHE SHALL HAVE MUSIC"
A RIOT OF LAUGHTER SONG AND MUSIC
in
A Film You Will Never Forget
A Twickenham Production

Regal & Capitol
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Charlie Chaplin
IN
Modern Times

His latest & greatest triumph!
Hear Charlie Sing!
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
4 p.m. :-
Rs. 2-4; 1-2; As. 9 & As. 4
6-30 & 10 p.m. :—
Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4; Re. 1-2 & As. 9.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

Charlie Chaplin Comments

ON "MODERN TIMES"

(By Our Dramatic Critic)

It is dangerous to mix tears with laughter, in a photo-play—a dramatic medium that demands not only the utmost of disciplined economy but a keen and unerring sense of proportion of values. Charlie Chaplin builds his comment on "Modern Times," or rather accentuates it on the balancing scale of laughter and tears. It is a strange theme apparently for Charlie Chaplin and for modern times, the modern times which subordinate mankind to machines and laughter to tears.

It assumes still more weird though not less effective flavour when Charlie Chaplin tries to reach in what one might describe as peculiarly modern and "futuristic" mode. It is permissible to conjecture that here at least is a domain where the film has found its inspiration from the rebel pointers.

More Than Daring.

But Charlie Chaplin is more than merely daring in this picture. It is one thing to mix unconventional elements to attempt unconventional film technique—the deliberate disturbance of the otherwise silent film particularly when the presiding demon of the factory shouts his "firmans" and when the intensely repressed feelings of the awkwardly placed hero breaks out into sonorous incoherence—it is quite another to make out of it a story with purpose and conviction.

"Modern Times" has obviously, a story. But the story gains point meaning and value through the sheer force of the artistic genius that is Charlie Chaplin—friend and entertainer to more than one generation of cine fans the world over.

The Insanity of Modern Times.

Crazy Chaplin shows in locating the type of the factory worker, the insanity of "Modern Times" the essential unintelligence of the rulers of the world who can find for the workers neither security nor work outside the jails. The frantic effort to capture discontentment is rendered most vividly grotesque, as it should have been as it could be only by Charlie Chaplin.

Satire With Smiles.

Charlie Chaplin's comment proceeds further than satire. The satire is not just nasty or biting. It is satire with smiles, satire that is next door to despair. That is the justification of an apparently strange theme selected by Charlie Chaplin. That is the comment on "Modern Times" the smiles that are the most withering sarcasm.

In Search of Home.

For, does not Charlie Chaplin in his vision of a home he dreams to share with a street urchin depict what modern times deny? Do not modern times deny the right of the great disinherited to love?

Desperate Mankind

Nothing is so laughter-provoking and yet so poignantly desperate as the grotesque futility of these orphans of the world so convincingly depicted by Charlie Chaplin and his companion in misery Paulette Goddard, heroically attempting a human home. "Modern Times" deny the home to mankind and one must live for what? Charlie sings in the cabaret and makes the heroic resolve to love and work. But his optimism terminates with the fade away.

BAL-SARASVATI IN BOMBAY

Skilled Exponent Of Tanjore Dancing

(By Our Art Critic)

Bal Sarasvati, the young South Indian danseuse, had her premiere or first recital at Matunga organised by the South Indian Sangeet Sabha at Byramjee Jeejeebhai Hall on Sunday.

Bombay had the chance to witness some of the well-known Kathakali exponents of the dance, both amateur and professional this was the first time, however, that the city or rather the Matunga section of it had the chance to observe the 'Bharat-Natya' of Tanjore first-hand from a reputed artiste and member of a famly distinguished by more than one generation of artistic standards and achievements.

Bal Sarasvati's programme was modest, in the number of the items, not in their duration.

Immediately after the opening "Allarippu", the "Jati-Swaram", focused the attention of the dance enthusiasts in the crowded, or rather over-crowded audience. It illustrated with refreshing clarity the inter-relation, not seldom unrealised, between Indian music, rhythm, and the dance—the threefold idea connoted by the ancient term Sangit."

The "Sardam" and "Vardem", were only the introduction to the "Kabi thooki" and "Ososi Namathi" which were a completely narrative drama of rhythmic gestures and movement. The ways of the love-lorn made expressive by Bal-Sarasvati seemed strangely familiar to those acquainted with the kathak (North Indian) manner and modes of interpretation. For the elaborate gesture, vocabulary of the kathakali the Tanjore exponent like the "Kathaks" substituted or rather varied the narrative with more apparently expressive facial manipulation and economy of gestures. In fact, the absence of meticulous make-up which distinguishes Kathakali, seemed, naturally to lead to the more normally dramatic method.

Bal-Sarasvati was, however, appealing at Matunga, to some at least who were unfamiliar with her language, music, and even the anecdotes. To them, the rather long-drawn narratives seemed, naturally, to strain their patience particularly when the music seemed to circle monotonously with a phrase or two of the refrain on the flute.

But "Thillana" was the item that was pre-eminently the dance item. It appeared to cover the whole gamut of the manifold resources in gestures, expression, rhythm and above all, in the free arm and body movement of the dancer of the "Bharat Natya" That was an item that explained itself. The language essentially was of the dance. The monotony of music and the anecdotes did not matter, nor did the naivette of costume or "the bare unprepared", "Set" or floor of the Hall. Bal-Sarasvati did not merely explain to Tanjore dance, she interpreted it as a talented artiste, as well.

Bal-Sarasvati has the alert vivacity, the definition in movement and gestures which proclaims the technical competence of long and duly trained craftsmanship. But she has the instructive feeling which elevates mere mechanical craftsmanship to the level which proclaims her unambiguously as an artiste.

Matunga is, however, not the locale for such an artiste. She claims a more nation-wide audience and appreciation. It may be hoped that she will soon be offered that opportunity. If she is, many of our present prejudices at once social and cultural will evaporate and we would be in a position to evaluate the artistic heritage which is ours till to-day—only in name.

Parle Kelvani Mandal Meeting

Mr. Ramnikrai N. Mehta writes:

Since last two days friends at Vile Parle make inquiries as to why Mr. Goculbhai, myself and others had to leave the general meeting of Kelvani Mandal.

The executive committee did not submit income and expenditure account for the whole of last year to the Managing Committee though according to Rule No. 36 (b) they are required to place it before it every quarter. The accounts were not circulated to members and were handed over only at the time of the meeting. I thereupon merely suggested by an amendment to postpone discussion. Sjt. Goculbhai Bhat thought according to Rules Nos. 26 and 36 that they could not be placed before the meeting and raised a point of order.

It should be noted that before I moved an amendment the auditor had suggested very grave defects and if we members of the Mandal had passed accounts without fully considering them, we would be failing in our duties. It should also be noted that some members of the Managing Committee have resigned their seats this year, some members did not attend the meeting but we thought it right to attend it and record our opinion. It should further be noted that some members got themselves enrolled fresh as they were seen for the first time in the meeting.

Mr. B. S. Turkhad Making Satisfactory Progress

Mr. B. S. Turkhad, who sustained injuries in a motor accident near Ujjain and who was brought down to Bombay, is now under the treatment of Dr. R. N. Cooper of the Charak Clinic and is making satisfactory progress. Mr. Turkhad was brought down to Bombay as he had received disquieting news about the serious illness of his brother Mr. G. S. Turkhad who died subsequently.

BOGEY OF COMMUNISM EXPOSED

India Has To Evolve Its Own Form Of Socialism, Says Dr. Hardikar

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, May 4.

Dr. Hardikar addressed a meeting at Gadag held under the auspices of the Taluka Congress Committee on Sunday. Explaining the Lucknow Congress decision he said Socialism had come to stay in the Congress Indian politics. But he urged them to remember that Indian Socialism was not going to be of the Russian variety in all details. Lucknow only enunciated the principle. Its practical application had still to be thought out. None need, therefore lose their bearings by the bogey of Russian Communism raised by interested persons.

Continuing Dr. Hardiker said that the immediate programme before the Congress was of elections to the Provincial Legislatures. He exhorted the audience to strengthen the Congress by becoming Congress members in their thousands and to return none but Congress candidates to the Provincial Legislatures.

Dr. Hardikar will go on a Karnatak tour on 7th inst.

The local leaders are in correspondence with Pt. Malaviyaji urging him to visit Karnatak on his way back from Travancore.

NEED OF VALIANT WORKERS FOR T. U.

Bombay Workers Welcome Com. Shahid

The Secretary, R. C. of the T. U. C. writes:—

Under the auspices of Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) and the Reception Committee of the A. I. T. U. C., a mass meeting of workers was held on Monday evening at Delisle Road Maidan in order to welcome Com. Shahid, a labour leader, who has come out of jail after serving 2 years' sentence in connection with the last textile general strike. The meeting was the beginning of a series of meetings which are going to be held under the auspices of the Reception Committee in order to carry on propoganda for the ensuing session of All India Trade Union Congress. Mr. Bhise was in chair. Messrs Karnik, Patil, etc., spoke.

The speakers explained to the workers the significance of the coming session. "Issues like wage-cuts, retrenchment, repressive measures and war were staring in the face of the working class movement which has to decide the path towards the closing up of the workers' ranks under the parent body of the Indian working class, the A.I.T.U.C. It was at such a juncture that the Session is being held. The speakers therefore exhorted the workers to muster strong at the time of the session.

The spakers in welcoming Com. Shahid stressed the need of valiant working class fighters for the Trade Union movement and hence their coming back to their ranks has bound to fill all of them with delight.

Com. Shahid was then garlanded. He spoke on the seriousness of the present situation which made the T. U. C. session all the more important.

Mr. Bhise in summing up the present position explained the way in which the New Constitution was being thrust upon the Indian people. A crop of communal parties was springing up in order to work the Constitution for crumbs. Hence it was the duty of the working class to develop the anti-constitution struggle rallying all genuine anti-imperialist elements under its banner. The T. U. Congress was bound to give a correct lead and it was upto the workers to support it by making the session a success.

Another meeting was held at Tardeo with Com. Kulkarni in chair. Messrs Bhogle, Parab, Panthaki, Mohmad Siddique etc., spoke.

VILE PARLE'S PUBLIC PARK

Donor Thanked

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, By Mail.

In the presence of a representative gathering, the president of the Vile Parle Municipality, Mr. Caesar DeMello, performed the opening ceremony of the Ishwarlal Park, which is so named after the father of the donor Sheth Kantilal. The park will be provided with swings, parallel bars, etc. for children. It is expected a radio set will also be installed. The president, on behalf of the Municipality thanked Mr. Kantilal, the donor on behalf of the citizens.

Sheth Kantilal, said that he has been overwhelmed by the generous sentiments expressed by the president and other speakers. He was thankful to the Municipality for permitting him to perpetuate his father's memory by naming the park after him.

After the light refreshment and music, the gathering dispersed.

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Niemeyer Report

Copies of the Indian Financial Enquiry Report by Sir Otto Niemeyer, were available in Bombay on Monday (yesterday), that is, four days after a summary of it was released to the Press. The Report is a brief one, embodying the recommendations of Sir Otto, covering 14 pages and printed at the Government of India Press, New Delhi. The copy is priced 2 annas each. A comparison of the summary published in the Press in Bombay and the original Report now available, shows absolutely no cause for altering one's opinions, whatever they may be, if they were based on the Press summary. As for the publicity arrangements, one only wishes that the Government of India had taken greater pains to convince the authorities in London that there would be no harm, if such publications were made available to the Press a little earlier.

Matriculation Result

The Matriculation examination is over and all the candidates are waiting for the results which will be announced by the University authorities at the end of this month. The Registrar will do well for the convenience of the candidates to arrange for a sufficiently large number of boards on which to post the examination results. At present the arrangement is to post the results on a couple of boards over which there is a tremendous rush of the students who are eager to know the results. The is a regular melee for some time. The University has a huge garden and even a hundred boards would not occupy much space but would avoid considerable trouble both to the University staff and also the students if better facility is provided.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN AHMEDABAD

Guard's Wife Kills Two Sons And Commits Suicide

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

While her husband was away on duty, the wife of a railway fireman murdered, it is alleged, in cold blood her two sons aged four years and ten months respectively and then committed suicide.

It appears that while the fireman residing in Kankaria Yard had gone on duty, his wife shut the doors of the house and cut the throats of her two sons with sharp instruments and herself committed suicide.

The neighbours seeing the doors of the house closed for a pretty long time informed the police who hastened to the spot, broke open the doors and removed the three dead bodies for "post-mortem" examination.

Further investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

TANJORE CONGRESSMAN DEAD

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS (By mail)

I regret to have to record the death on Thursday at his village in the Papanasam taluk of Mr. V. Pantulu Iyer, an important Congress leader of this district. It will be no exaggeration to say that for a long period his name was in the mass-mind synonymous with Congress. He was master of the art of organising grievances. I first came across him more than twelve years ago when he was galvanising the Government village officers in some effective protest. Later he organised the famous no-tax movement of the Tanjore district. He took part in the latest salt campaign and had his share of imprisonment. His health had not recovered from the rigours of imprisonment at an advanced age. Yet he never gave up his Congress activities.

Essentially of a constructive and practical bent of mind, he abjured perorating in the Councils or on the platform. He represented his district once in the Council on Congress ticket. But it was evident to every one that his heart really lay in village propaganda work. It was only last year that he and the present writer drove a distance of twenty miles from Tanjore, then trudged on through a muddy road for four miles to attend an important meeting of the Taluka Congress Committee that he had called to formulate certain new programme of Harijan work. It was characteristic of the man that, though at the time he was caught up in an intricate and somewhat troublesome electioneering work in the district headquarters, he forsook it all to advance, what, he thought, was the most important work that any Congressman could lay his hand on at the moment. His was a life of transparent honesty and service in the cause of the country at the cost of material possessions and of health. He succumbed to typhoid. It is a great loss to Tanjore.

HILL-TOP CONFABULATIONS

The usual conference of selected district collectors is going on in the heights of the Nilgiris. From what one can see from the reports that trickle down to the press it is evident that soon we shall have a sort of official propaganda with a vengeance to stem the onrushing tide of Congress electioneering. The reader will remember the new Viceroy gave out the magic words about the district officer being allowed more time to get into touch with the peasantry. Already the talk is that a further addition to the overweighted revenue staff at district headquarters should be provided in order that the head of the district may tour more often in the villages!

Two gentlemen have recently announced their desire to follow in the footsteps of the new Viceroy and are moving stud bulls for use in certain villages. One wonders where these Indian gentlemen had all their wits about these many years that they did not understand the importance of cattle-breeding.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1936

A NATIONAL PROGRAMME

One can quite believe the report that the A.I.C.C. office at Swaraj Bhavan at Allahabad is now the centre of important activities under the personal supervision of President Jawaharlal. He is hardly the man to let the grass grow under his feet. He has already called upon the various Provincial Congress Committees to implement the resolutions of the Lucknow session of the Congress and has suggested, where necessary, the ways to do so. So far as a wider and more dynamic programme than the one which Congress has already undertaken is concerned, it must await the recommendations of Provincial Congress Committees on the agrarian problem and also the findings of the Special Committee on Congress and Mass Contacts. But meanwhile much useful propaganda can be carried on in implementing the Congress resolutions already passed and in collecting information leading to more vigorous propaganda. The President is, therefore, particularly busy with three main items, viz., (1) an intensive enquiry into the various factors responsible for the present distressing condition of the Indian peasantry (2) setting up organisations to carry on foreign propaganda and otherwise maintain India's contact with world politics; and (3) a united non-party effort to safeguard civil liberties in India.

Civil Liberties Union

The last-mentioned question is easily the most important of the three, as it concerns the gravest current problem in the country and involves the interesting experiment of joint action by Congressmen and non-Congressmen. Realising the importance of the question, Pandit Jawaharlal has already sent a circular letter to over fifty prominent leaders of India of all parties, pointing out therein how the suppression of civil liberties has been progressively getting more wide-spread and intense and that "at no time since the revolt of 1857 have civil liberties in India been suppressed to the extent they are today." He points out, too, how "various political and other organisations have protested against this from time to time and it would be desirable for them to co-operate on this issue, even though they might differ on others." It is well-known that in countries like America, England and France, powerful Civil Liberties Unions of a non-party character have been established to resist, in a concerted manner, all encroachments on civil liberties, and their activities have borne good results. Pundit Jawaharlal mentions how in such Unions many consider it a duty to resist the suppression of even those opinions or activities to which they are personally opposed, for "once the principle of such suppression is admitted, it can be, and has frequently been, extended to all manner of activities." The President accordingly proposes the establishment of an Indian Civil Liberties Union, open to all persons who believe in the duty of safeguarding civil liberties, irrespective of their political creeds.

A Common Cause

We wholeheartedly wish the scheme every success. But whatever measure of success attends it immediately—its ultimate triumph cannot be doubted—the scheme must be launched straightway. It is far more necessary in India than anywhere else. The facts that even women's institutions like the Rashtriya Stree Sabha of Bombay, which did purely social service, are still under a ban and that a leader like Mr. Subhas Bose continues to be detained without trial, show that the regime of repression is far from ended. We particularly welcome the non-party character of the President's scheme. It will afford a much-needed opportunity for all patriotic liberty-loving men to unite for a common cause. If a united front is made possible in this case, it can be steadily extended, none compromising his party creed or discipline, yet all struggling for common rights. We are happy to learn that Pandit Jawaharlal has already met with good response to his appeal. Once the scheme is inaugurated, it is bound to receive support from all who care for liberty or for their own political reputation.

Wafd Vindicated

Indications of a sweeping majority for the Wafdists in Egypt are bound to materialise themselves. This is not the first time that the people's party in that country has secured no less than 80 to 85 per cent of seats. It only proves that, inspite of repression, suppression and deliberate flouting of all constitutional principles the determined patriotism of the Nation has always remained unshaken, that it has not been cowed down by the Palace or the Residency. We welcome the victory as a magnificent vindication of the Wafd.

We also welcome, for what it is worth, the Premier's statement that "complete agreement has been reached for the election of the Senate and the announcement of the regency." The question of regency is a pivotal one. It is crucial in so far as it will direct the future trend of affairs in Egypt. We want, therefore, to believe that the agreement indicates the satisfaction of the Wafd leaders with the personnel and powers of the regency. Given that, Egypt will be assured a genuine Parliamentary Government reflecting the will and the interests of the people. There will, of course, remain the question of Egypt's relations with Great Britain. The victory of Italy over Abyssinia invests the seriousness of the question with a new importance. But we earnestly hope that the Wafdist leaders who have been fighting so gamely for the real independence of their country will not compromise on that point. A nation cannot and must not accept a caricature of its freedom and sovereignty.

France Goes Left

Leftists have scored a splendid victory in the French elections. In the New Chamber they will command at least 375 deputies out of a total of 614. This gives them a convincing and decisive majority which can be used to good purpose during the next few years. The victory proves that so far as the people of France are concerned they are against Rightist reaction (including Fascism and Royalism) within and Chauvinism without. They have entrusted to the Left in no uncertain manner the duty and the privilege of curing France of her internal as well as international troubles.

The new "Cartel des Gauches" can do so easily if only they adhere firmly to those essential principles that bind them together. They can check the course of international events which is leading the world most surely to complete disaster. And so far as the non-European world is concerned they will be tested by their attitude towards the Italo-Abyssinian question. They can, in short, make history, for the simple reason that France to-day is the centre of the world situation. Whether they would have the courage of their "Left" conscience and convictions to do so by breaking away from the Boncour-Flandin-Sarraut policy remains to be seen.

OUR MOSCOW LETTER

Valuable Gifts Of Oriental Countries To Soviet Union

(From ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, April 5.

As a token of fostering cultural relations with the Soviet Union the Iranian Ministry of Public Education has presented the USSR Academy of Sciences with a photostatic copy of a rare Arabian manuscript consisting of the work of three tenth century geographers.

The above-mentioned manuscripts include in their number a valuable and interesting description by the Arabian traveller Ibn Fadlan, who travelled from Baghdad through Central Asia to the Volga region, at that time inhabited by the Volga Bulgars, had adopted Islam and had requested the Caliph in Baghdad to send them teachers and preachers of Islam. The account also contains interesting material on the history, etnology and culture of the peoples inhabiting in Central Asia in the 10th Century.

The original of the manuscript is preserved in Meshed in the library of the Riza Mosque from the time of its discovery in 1923. According to Soviet orientalists and Arabian scholars the manuscript is of great value to all students of Arabian geography and of the history of the peoples of the USSR.

A Chinese Gift

Another no less valuable gift has been made to the Soviet Union by the Nationalist Government of the Chinese Republic in the form of a rare collection of 2,000 volumes known under the name of the library of "Syku-chuan-shu." This valuable collection is the reproduction of rare and antiquarian books collected towards the end of the 18th century and deal with the subjects of the history, literature and art of China.

The collecting of books for the "Sy-ku-chuan-shu" library was begun in 1773 and was completed three years later in 1776. The collectors succeeded in gathering together 79,000 hand-written volumes, which were preserved in the Emperor's palace at Peking, all of them being unique in that they had no other copy. However, by order of the Chinese National Government the most antiquarian and rare copies, 2,000 in all, were chosen out of the total and reproduced in phototype. This reproduction has been sent as a gift to the Lenin Library in Moscow.

Radio Festival in the USSR

The theatrical and cinema and other festivals have been known in this country for some years and have been conducted regularly, but the Radio Festival, at present in progress, is the first of its kind in this country.

More than 32 cities in the entire length and breadth of the USSR, using over 20 different languages are participating in the Festival. The number of singers, actors and musicians exceeds 6,000. A special Radio Committee has been formed to conduct the Festival as well as to gather the opinions of listeners regarding the usefulness and the successes of the Festival. According to the Soviet press, letters and telegrams have been pouring in like a shower of rain from all the remote parts of the USSR, including the Arctic and polar region, praising the work of the Radio Festival and forwarding a number of proposals for improving its work and urging its frequent repetition.

The Moscow Radio Station, "Comintern," is used as the central controlling instructing point. Radio stations participating in the Festival are introduced to listeners through the medium of "Comintern." To this day the Festival has by its original broadcasting programme attracted much attention of the public and it is hoped that as a result of the Festival great improvement and variety in the programme and work of the various provincial and central radio stations will be effected. The best broadcasting stations, actors, singers and musicians will be awarded by the special Radio Festival Jury in Moscow.

Soviet Preparation For Solar Eclipse

Preparations are now on in full swing in the Soviet Union for the observation of the eclipse of the sun, which is expected to take place on June 19. A number of Soviet factories are at work constructing various apparatus to be used in the various expeditions being sent out by the All-Union Academy of Sciences to study the phenomenon. In all, some 20 Soviet and several foreign expeditions will go to Siberia and other parts of the USSR this summer to study the total eclipse.

The Academy of Sciences has appointed a commission of scientists which will plan and co-ordinate the work of the many institutes and observatories of the Soviet

(Continued on Page 10.)

The World And Its Ways

A Weekly Review Of The International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The final destruction of Abyssinia as an independent sovereign State is now only a matter of time. All the brave words and heroic gestures of the Negus, the King of Kings, Emperor Haile Selassie I, have vanished, like some uneasy spirits, into thin air. His armies have been beaten; his Rases have deserted him; his nobles and chiefs have betrayed him; he and his family are in flight from the country. Abyssinia had not the resources of Italy under Mussolini; and it was the slender thread of hope of more active help from the others Powers of the League, and the natural obstacles presented by the character of the country, its climate and its people, which had strung up the resistance of his last independent State of Africa into an appearance of national defence. But the idea of nationality, of local patriotism, —is yet not deeply rooted in this somewhat inhospitable and uncongenial soil of feudal ambitions and baronial brigandage. And so the efforts of the Negus to invest his resistance to Italian forces with an air of national fight against alien invaders seems not to have commended itself equally to its turbulent baronage.

Betrayed By League Powers

But even if they had supported him to the last ditch and the last man, without active outside aid they could not have much hope of a successful stand against Italian legions and European science. The fact that they were given to believe the League Powers would think of and devise more active means of assistance than "sanctions" must be held responsible, at the bar of history, for all the disasters Abyssinia has incurred. The leading Powers of the League of Nations cannot be acquitted of having,—indirectly, at least,—lured Ethiopia to her doom. After this test of the strength, goodwill, and 'bona fides' of the League, we fear every dispassionate student of contemporary politics must pronounce that institution for international justice (?) and collective security (?) to be worse than dead; for, nominally alive, it only works like those tragic maidens of the Rhinebank, who lure unsuspecting travellers to their doom. The League had really no excuse to condone, or wink at, the Japanese inroads into Manchuria,—especially after the Lytton Report; it had still less a semblance of justification for its inaction after Germany of the Nazis had left its Council, and the Hitler Regime had signalled its disregard for international engagements by flagrant breach after breach of some of the most solemn treaties that had been voluntarily entered into by the German Government. After these who can blame Mussolini if, in his heart, he never believed the League could or would take effective action against him? Its lukewarmness and dilatoriness in the Italo-Abyssinian tangle were the culmination of that line of self-stultification, which had progressively weaned the pacifist world opinion away from the League. And if we cannot quite credit the suggestion that this particular disaster has been brought by a secret collusion between some of the European Powers,—which are influential members of the League of Nations,—and Italy, it is not because we cannot think such a deliberate machiavellianism impossible to modern European diplomacy; but because it seems unlikely, in these days of fierce international competition, that those Powers against whom such collusion may have been aimed should remain unaware of it; and that their agents should not expose such duplicity.

Menace Of New Italy

Whatever the true explanation of the situation created by the defeat and destruction of Abyssinia, the fact must now be faced,—if it had not become obvious already,—that Italy's success in Africa must have repercussions in Europe, and all over the world. Sir Roger Keyes, one of Britain's foremost sailors,—has been indulging in veiled hints of a possible conflict between Italian and British Imperialism in the Mediterranean. Sir Roger has said with sailor bluntness what Mr. Eden might put in more diplomatic phrases. But no British statesman can remain absolutely indifferent at the rise of this new Caesarism in the South. Britain may be strong enough to-day to meet the challenge of Italy in the Mediterranean, and her menace to the Imperial Trade Routes. But will she always remain so powerful as to ignore the growth of Italian strength on land and sea and in the air? The tortuous British diplomacy has retained French friendship (sic) hitherto, not so much by a real and continued French confidence in the unswerving loyalty of Britain; but because France does not wish to take on more than one enemy at the same time. France has the ever-flaming Hitler peril to think of. And Britain, too, must be realising that, in a crisis, France's interests march more in step with her own than those of Germany. But Britain cannot abandon altogether her traditional coquetting with strong Continental Military Powers, as a measure of insurance for herself. Germany is, undoubtedly, a powerful military unit to reckon with not only because of the vast numbers it can put into the field but also because of the still more vast industrial equipment and armament potentialities it has at its command. If hostilities recommence on the Continent. So, in the desire to hunt with the hounds and haloo with the hare, Britain seems to be unable, either to retain the friendship,—real friendship of France or Germany, or even to maintain the prestige of the League, which she keeps up only in so far as it is a useful instrument of her own Imperialism.

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Frankly Speaking

THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

The Turkish Government's move in the most proper and correct way, to secure the revision of the Straits Convention seems to be meeting with success. The Foreign Minister, M. Rushdi Aras, has declared that replies of interested nations as regards the re-militarisation of the Straits have been favourable to Turkey. This is satisfactory enough. But the problem still presents some difficulties. "Interested nations" have responded to the lead of Russia and more particularly the demands of their own interests; but there are "uninterested" nations also to be reckoned with. They are signatories to the Straits Convention and they are strategically concerned in the Dardeanelles not directly but through rivalry with the "uninterested" States. This explains the hint in the Italian note about reserving her attitude. But the Italian reservation in its turn strengthens the hope of support from Britain. In fact it is already reported that Britain is more or less definitely in favour of re-militarisation because of Italy. How times change and take their revenge!

JAWAHARLAL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

It is reported that an advance copy of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography sent to him by air mail twenty days ago has not yet reached him and that a dozen parcels containing copies of the book have been detained under the Sea Customs Act in Bombay. If the facts are as stated, it seems probable that the Government of India may proscribe the book. They are quite capable of doing so on the familiar plea. "We are satisfied that the book is objectionable." They have done so in the case of many an innocent book before. Yet we hope that better sense may prevail in the present case.

CONGRESS UNITY IN U. P.

The news that President Jawaharlal Nehru has succeeded in bridging the gulf between the two groups of Congress workers in U. P. will be received with immense satisfaction all over India. While healthy differences of opinion must necessarily exist in all democratic organizations they should not be allowed to weaken the national cause and the President has given proof of his political sagacity by devoting his early attention to bringing about unity among workers in his province. The U. P. Congress Committee we are glad, is now pushing on with the work of implementing Lucknow resolutions with vigour and promptness. Immediate steps are being taken to establish closer contact with the people as well as to prepare the Province for the coming elections. The other Provinces too cannot do better than emulate the example of U. P. and the President himself.

SIR PATRO SPEAKS

While Sir A. P. Patro's latest fling at the Congress is not altogether unexpected, one feels that he has excelled himself in the speech he delivered at Baruva. While one can understand the good knight's deploring the "slowly creeping Socialist mentality among Congressmen," one feels that he allowed his prejudice to run away with his judgment when he observed that "India was thoroughly unfit for socialism." After this very original discovery, one should not be surprised to learn that the idea of a Constituent Assembly is impossible and impracticable, and that the talk of creating deadlocks is futile. But we are afraid even Sir Patro's most loyal followers will blush to find their leader waxing eloquent over the new constitution, and observing that "if these reforms were worked in a spirit of patriotism, Co-operation and statesmanship, great good would accrue to the people." So thoroughly and so often has the hollow nature of the new "reforms" been exposed, that this pronouncement exposes its author to the charge of being one of the worst reactionaries in the country.

HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS

The Indian workers, labouring under the worst working conditions, are not to have a legal provision of even six days' holiday with pay in the year. The Government of India have rejected the suggestion made by the International Labour Office in this connection. The excuse they have found is that industrial labour in India is generally drawn from, and maintains contact with, distant villages and, therefore, a short annual holiday would be of no use to them. This is peculiarly bureaucratic logic. Can they deny that even a short annual holiday with pay is better than no holidays at all? The Whitley Commission strongly urged the provision of holidays with pay for Indian workers. It is not fair for Government to shelve the recommendations of its own Commissions.

"Our City Engineer"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the paragraph headed "Our City Engineer" appearing at page 5 of your to-day's issue, I beg to inform you that the proposal to consult experts from England about the Tansa dam emanated from Mr. Modak himself, and was supported by a Committee over which Mr. Nariman presided,—Yours, etc.,

I. H. TAUNTON
Municipal Commissioner.

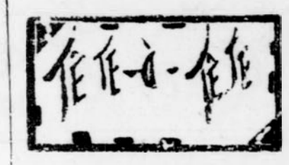
"The Horrid Harmonium"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the caption 'The Horrid Harmonium," "The Times of India" of to-day, in a leaderette, desires to infer from a passage in the autobiography of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding the nuisance of the harmonium in this country that this shows, the mental trait of the Pandit as an intolerant Dictator! It is necessary to be "an intolerant Dictator" to recognize that the harmonium in certain hands in India is really a nuisance? In a book published in England in 1927: "A Visit to Bombay" by Ben Diqui the following passage occurs at page 87: "The Hindu is very fond of his music— primitive and weird sounds which he seems to enjoy immensely, but which are incomprehensible and decidedly unpleasant to a European. Of late he has taken to playing the harmonium. He generally plays it with one hand and succeeds in getting some kind of Indian tunes out of it which he seems to appreciate very much. Nothing sounds so weird and dismal to a European ear as to hear this instrument when passing through a quiet Hindu locality. It has made me dislike the harmonium for ever." It would appear that Pandit Jawaharlal who is a highly cultured person dislikes the harmonium for the same reason as the author of "A Visit to Bombay" does.—Yours, etc.

A. READER.

May 4



Without Comment.

"The many friends of Italy all over the world cannot but deplore the report that the Italian forces in Abyssinia are using poison gas. These reports are at present unconfirmed. But they are so persistent as to cause anxiety. It is, of course, possible that they are due to that extravagance of imagination which the passionate emotions of the battlefield are apt to engender."
—London "Daily Mail" leading article.

* * * *

"I am an agriculturist in my own country" declared Lord Linlithgow to a gathering of peasants in Dehra Dun.

His Excellency was probably too heavily pressed for time to explain the rather important distinctions.

* * * *

The Muslim League, Mr. Jinnah has declared to a Muslim congregation in Lahore, is a different League now.

We earnestly hope Mr. Jinnah will now continue to be a different Mr. Jinnah.

* * * *

Doctor Ambedkar has told the Nagpur Municipality that "he was a much maligned man."

The observation, we are relieved to note, was not intended as a modest apology.

* * * *

Says Sir A. P. Patro (of all people) "world conditions are changing rapidly so that change in Congress policies need not cause unnecessary anxiety."

Good. But this admission causes us some necessary anxiety about Sir A. P. Patro.

* * * *

But that was very short-lived We are quite delighted to notice that Sir A. P. Patro gallantly remains where he has ever been. For, in the same speech he declared with the firm confidence of an authority that "India was thoroughly unfit for Socialism."

* * * *

Imitation being the sincerest form of flattery this should be appreciated as a compliment by British Imperialists that India is thoroughly unfit for freedom.

Sir A. P. Patro has vindicated himself for the umpteenth time.

* * * *

Why And How Is Turkey Industrialising?

asks a headline.

Because of and through, freedom from tutelage, alien interference and so on.

* * * *

A London message, dated Sunday, suggests that the Ethiopian Emperor's future plans depend not only on himself but also "on the wishes of the French Government, whose guest he now is."

So that's like that

What the French Government now, ought to do in final fulfilment of French obligations to Ital—the League is to regard the Negus as in protective custody.

* * * *

"The Ethiopian situation was responsible for liviness at the Foreign Office" on Sunday, says a London message. And according to another message a special meeting of the Cabinet was to be held yesterday.

All this, of course, was not to mourn over the late lamented and betrayed Abyssinia but "Hark the ghoul is at Britain's Imperial gates." as it were.

* * * *

"Two French proteges" are reported to have been killed in the course of firing by the soldiery and bandits in Addis Ababa after the departure of the Negus.

The tragedy, however, need not be taken to have happened to two Italians.

* * * *

A clergyman was summoned for driving his car dangerously.

"Now," said the magistrate, "you say you were going at only eighteen miles an hour, but the policeman declares you were doing forty. I don't like to doubt either of you. Can you think why he declares you were going at that rate? Is there a grudge he owes you?."

"No" replied the clergyman. "I can't think of anything, unless it is that I married him three years ago."

NIEMEYER REPORT

Bombay Govt. To Protest Against Step-Motherly Treatment

SHROFF SPEAKS OUT: AUTONOMY WITHOUT FINANCES: REPORT DIVORCED FROM REALITIES: VISSANJI'S ATTACK: AGGRAVATION OF PROVINCIAL JEALOUSIES: MADRAS WON'T ACCEPT IT, SAYS SATYAMURTI

"Provincial Autonomy without adequate Finances cannot be an improvement on the existing "dyarchical" system" said Mr. A. D. Shroff, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants Chamber in an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding Sir Otto Niemeyer's Report in the Financial adjustment between the Central and Provincial Governments under the New Government of India Act.

The whole problem appears to have been approached from a point of view which is radically divorced from the real necessities of India.

Paper Programmes

Mr. Shroff felt that it was obvious that the provinces would be starved if the existing expenditure at the Centre could not be reduced. For the first five years the Ministers in the Provinces would have to be content with drawing up paper programmes for nation-building services, without being able to put them into practice.

"There can be no two opinions said Mr. Shroff on the brevity and lucidity of the Report dealing with a very complicated question referred to Sir Otto Niemeyer. Though the Report discloses the skill and ability of a reputed financial expert, it will fail to meet with the approval of the Indian public in that the point of view from which the whole problem appears to have been approached by Sir Otto Niemeyer is so radically divorced from the real necessities of this country.

"GOSPEL TRUTH."

"For instance, in paragraph 6 he says "expenditure at the centre cannot be expected consistently with safety to decrease much below the point to which it has now been reduced". I very much doubt if Sir Otto Niemeyer considered the level of expenditure at the centre prevailing now in the light of the taxable capacity of this country, and it would certainly have been most edifying to have been assured that he had taken pains to satisfy himself that the expenditure both on Civil and Military cannot be reduced below the present level.

There is no indication in the Report that Sir Otto made a detailed study of the expenditure at the centre. He appears to have accepted as gospel truth the expression of opinion given to him by the Finance Department of the Government of India. The possibility of reducing expenditure at the centre is so vital to a fair solution of the difficult problem entrusted to Sir Otto Niemeyer that one almost hesitates to accept the validity of the recommendations made by him, based as they are on the assumption that this expenditure cannot be reduced below the present level."

PROVINCES TO STARVE.

"In the interests of rigidly maintaining what we have come to know as "soulless efficiency," public expenditure in this country has been raised to a figure which has precluded the possibility of expanding any nation-building services in the country. I for one fail to understand the so-called high standard of administration when the expenditure of maintaining such standard of administration is confined to fine and imposing Secretariat and other Government buildings and in maintaining the heaven-born Civil servant whose scale of remuneration is a standing incongruity in the ordering of affairs in India. It is obvious that if the existing expenditure at the centre cannot be reduced, the Provinces must continue to be starved, even in the forecast made by Sir Otto Niemeyer at least for 5 years from the inauguration of Provincial autonomy; and let it be remembered that after discussing the possibility of expanding the existing Provincial revenues, even Sir Otto Niemeyer has to admit that "nevertheless the allocation at an early date of a share in Taxes on Income under Section 138 of the Government of India Act constitutes for many Provinces the main hope for future expansion."

PAPER PROGRAMMES POSSIBLE

Under the Government of India Act 1935 there is undoubtedly an advance on the existing situation in so far as to vest increased powers in the hands of elected and responsible Ministers in the Provinces. But as I have stated before in another place, these increased powers under the new constitution, with no prospect of additional financial resources at least for the first five years, can be utilised by Ministers only in drawing up paper programmes for nation-building services and in actual practice may cause very serious disappointment to the people of this country, that Provincial autonomy without adequate finances cannot be an improvement upon the existing diarchical system.

"STEP MOTHERLY TREATMENT"

"I am quite certain in my mind after reading Sir Otto's Report," said Mr. Shroff regarding Sir Otto's treatment of Bombay "that Bombay again receives step-motherly treatment. We did not need the appointment of Sir Otto Niemeyer to secure us the relief of approximately 90 lacs, which was inevitable in the separation of Sind from Bombay, but we certainly must feel very acutely disappointed that Sir Otto Niemeyer has failed to give the necessary weightage to Bombay as a very important contributor to the revenues of the Central Government so far, both in the matter of direct and indirect taxation, in recommending the allocation of shares in the assigned portion of Taxes on Income from the Central Government. It may be of interest to note that in the Finance year 1934-35 the total amount of Income Tax collected after paying refunds and collection charges was 14.35 crores, out of which Bombay made a net contribution of Rs. 3.77 crores, which is roughly a little more than 25 per cent. Bengal contributed 2.66 crores for the same period which is a little less than 19 per cent., and still Bengal is allocated 20 per cent. in addition to the other benefits conferred on that Province in the shape of an increased share in the duty on jute, viz., 42 lakhs and also a larger annual benefit accruing to that Province as a result of the scheme for the consolidation of Provincial debt.

I fail, therefore, to see the justification of Bombay being allocated only 20 per cent. in the distribution. In the whole series of recommendations Bombay appears to be particularly mulcted for the consistent effort this Province has made in meeting its deficits out of increased taxation, an effort which certainly merited better consideration at the hands of an impartial expert like Sir Otto Niemeyer.

"I must, however, state my complete approval of the proposed arrangement with regard to the consolidation of Provincial debts to the Central Government at one uniform rate of interest. This, according to Sir Otto's estimate, will bring a net annual benefit to Bombay, in debt charges, of 14.5 lacs after the inauguration of Provincial autonomy.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

"In paragraph 31 Sir Otto raises a very important issue in regard to the system of taxation in India and expresses a definite opinion that "the general scheme of Indian taxation (Central and Provincial) operates to relieve the wealthier commercial classes to an extent which is unusual in taxation schemes, and there will be no justifiable ground of complaint if a slight correction of this anomaly were maintained," and in following up his opinion he almost seems to recommend to the Finance Member not to proceed with the doing away of the remaining surcharge on Income Tax and Super Tax which, as a matter of sheer obligation, the Government of India owes to the direct tax-payer in this country. I am, of course, not prepared to deny that there is room for improvement in the existing taxation arrangements to bring about a more equitable distribution between direct and indirect taxation, but Sir Otto appears to have entirely ignored the effect of the incidence of the existing high rate of income tax and super tax in India in handicapping the financial consolidation of Indian business and industry, and it may be taken for granted that the Indian public will certainly look upon any action by the Government of India in accepting Sir Otto's suggestion with the greatest disfavour."

Concluding Mr. Shroff Said: "I also wonder if Sir Otto realised a little humour involved in his suggestion that if Provinces wanted early receipt of additional resources they must contribute more to the Central Government in the form of higher taxes on income. This reminds me of that famous character portrayed by Dickens, viz., Mr. Micawber trying to finance himself by drawing upon Mrs. Micawber, or, to put it in the colloquial English language, by the "pig on pork" method."

NIEMEYER REPORT UNFAIR TO BOMBAY

BOMBAY: Monday

"Niemeyer has made the best he could of a bad job that was entrusted to him." was the comment of a High Official connected with the Government of Bombay about Sir Otto Niemeyer's Report on Financial Adjestments between the Central and the Provincial Governments.

The first impression gathered by the Government officials in Bombay who also had to depend on the Press summary of the Report, was that Sir Otto had not been fair to Bombay. It appeared as if all the Provincial Governments who showed continued deficits were favoured by Sir Otto while those who have and have been trying to show a balanced Budget have been treated in a step-motherly fashion.

Of the sixteen crores income-tax that the Central Government collects the major portion comes from Bombay inasmuch as nearly eight crores are collected in the Bombay Presidency and yet Sir Otto recommends only 20 per cent of the divisable amount to Bombay and that too after five years. In the event of Railways not showing any improvement during the course of five years, then even this Subvention would be postponed for another five years.

FINANCE MEMBERS' MISTAKES

The criticism of several public men in the Presidency against the attempt of several Finance Members of the Bombay Government to balance the Provincial Budget even if it meant extra taxation as their case for a substantial subvention would not be favourably considered, seems to have come true.

The copies of the Niemeyer Report were received by the Government of Bombay only to-day. The Government will consider and send their views to the Secretary of State at an early date.

It is understood that the Bombay Government have decided to lodge a protest against the step-motherly treatment accorded to Bombay by Sir Otto and claim a better subvention.

NIEMEYER AGGRAVATES PROVINCIAL JEALOUSIES

Economic Regeneration Becomes More Difficult

"I see little hope of such recommendations being more than pious aspirations", observed Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, M.L.A. interviewed by our representative, on the Niemeyer proposals.

"The Indian commercial community yields to none in its readiness to bear all reasonable burdens falling to their share on account of a really progressive and economical national government.

"But they cannot but look askance at methods and devices of constitutional progress, which without possessing even the theoretical recommendation of making a real transfer of power to the children of the soil, render the task of the future governments of India, at an economic regeneration of the country more than ever difficult."

Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji continued:—

"We have received so far only a bare summary of the findings and conclusions of Sir Otto Niemeyer, which precludes any exhaustive consideration of the document.

"So far as it goes, however, and particularly in regard to its cardinal recommendations, the possibility of financial solvency at the Centre, concomitant with financial equilibrium as well as reasonable room for expansion and development in the Provinces seems very remote under these recommendations. Even if all the relief or assistance, immediately recommended to the several provinces, is afforded, it would not provide means to many Provincial Governments to do more than make up their present deficits; and perhaps strive,—in the more backward provinces,—a certain measure of administrative improvement to come into line with their better developed sister provinces.

MEAGRE CHANCE.

"The only chance for the Provinces for any substantial improvement in their standards of civilised government and progressive administration lies in the share of that distributable portion of the Income Tax, which the Government of India would enjoy for the first 5 years of the new Constitution; but which may, within the next 5 years after the first quinquennium following the advent of Provincial Autonomy, be distributed among the Provinces in stated proportions.

"The proportions themselves are open to criticism from the standpoint of many a province; but even if we overlook that criticism for the moment, the chances of obtaining this accession to their resources are so distant and, at the moment, so unlikely that Provincial Financiers would be extremely imprudent to build any serious projects of local development on the faith of these resources being placed at their disposal.

"The sharing of the Income Tax receipts by the Provinces,—if and when it materialises,—is also open to criticism, on the basis on which such shares are calculated Sir Otto's recommendation being, as it is said, in the nature of an "Arbitral" Award one wonders what room the Provinces will have,—or for the matter of that the Centre, too—to make representations 'against' this Award if they find it unsatisfactory.

"The contingency, however, of these shares materialising is so completely dependent on the improvement in Railway finances and the absence of any material addition to the Central Expenditure,—two very formidable conditions—that I see little hope of such recommendations being more than pious aspirations.

LITTLE HOPE OF IMPROVEMENT.

"In the present plight of the Railway Finances, there seems no hope of any improvement, which would suffice to make good the existing accumulation of deficits and depletions, and to pay off the Loans or liquidate the indebtedness due to the present continued deficit. The debiting of the loss on Strategic Railways to the Defence department would only be a slight of accounting which will not improve the aggregate financial position; nor would the reduction of the provision by way of Depreciation for this enormously wasting asset help to correct the financial situation at the Centre. If financial stability, and solvency are to be founded on such devices, the New Reforms would not be worth the paper on which they may be written.

"The portion of the Report, however, which will arouse the keenest disappointment, relates to the observations of Sir Otto Niemeyer regarding the burdens of taxation already borne by the commercial classes. Sir Otto leaves no room to hope that these burdens would be materially alleviated in the near future; and it is problematic if even the existing pledges in respect of Surcharges on Income Taxes would be redeemed.

"The Indian commercial community yields to none in its readiness to bear all reasonable burdens falling to their share on account of a really progressive and economical national Government. But they cannot but look askance at methods and devices of constitutional progress, which, without possessing even the theoretical recommendation of making a real transfer of power to the children of the soil, render the task of the future Governments of India, at an economic regeneration of the country more than ever difficult.

"As regards the problem of Federal finances, I am afraid, the provincial jealousies which have been apparent at times, will be aggravated, if not perpetuated, by the Niemeyer Award."

MADRAS WILL NOT ACCEPT SETTLEMENT

Satyamurti Finds No Improvement For Finances

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., in a statement on Sir Otto Niemeyer's report says:—

After all the expected has happened. The Niemeyer report has been published after the Delhi session of the Assembly and final orders thereon will be passed by the British Parliament before the Simla session. The Assembly will therefore have no opportunity of pronouncing its verdict thereon. Nor will the Provincial Legislatures have any say in the matter. This ought to have more concern to the Government than even to the people. Dyarchy broke in most provinces on the rock of finance. The Government of India Act 1935 may share a smilar fate. Sir Otto Niemeyer has missed a great opportunity. He has proved himself an advocate of the Government of India Act 1935 by indulging in optimistic prophecies by patting the Central Government on its military expenditure which shall not be reduced, by punishing the financially sound provinces and rewarding the financially unsound ones. His stern warning to the railways about their woeful finances may remain a dead letter. The debts of some insolvent provinces are writen off. The debts of others are only reduced.

Income-tax relief to the provinces by way of portion of income-tax being given to them may come ten years hence or may not come at all. The improvement of Railway finances is about as distant as the confernment of Dominion Status of India in the minds of British Imperialists.

Madras has come off badly out of the bargain. Madras cannot and will not accept the settlement.

The only good feature of the report is the recognition that taxation of higher incomes in this country is less than in other countries. Indeed the rich are taxed relatively less than the poor. This inequality must be redressed.—A.P.

Sweeping Wafdist Majority

LATEST RESULTS OF EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS

CAIRO, May 4.

A sweeping Wafdist majority is indicated in the election results hitherto received. The Wafdist gains are calculated at 80 to 85 per cent.

The Premier, Ali Maher Pasha, states that complete agreement has been reached for the election of the Senate and the announcement of the regency.—Reuter.

SITUATION IMPROVES

SIMLA: May 4.

An official telegram dated May 3 from His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa states: "Situation at 11 a.m. this morning is somewhat quieter. All members of Mohamed Ali's staff are safe."—A.P.

MOLLISON'S FRESH VENTURE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 4.

Mrs. Amy Mollison left Graves end at 9.00 hours in a further attempt to reach Cape Town in two-and-half days in the same machine in which she crashed on the edge of the Sahara while making her recent bid to beat the record of 3 days 17 hours established by Mr. Tommy Rose in February.

Hussain's Magnificent Batting

SCORES 55 FOR INDIA AGAINST WORCESTER

But Team Is Faced With Big Job To Avert Defeat

LONDON, May 4.

In the second day's play in the match between Worcestershire and All India, Worcester were all out in their first innings for 248 runs, (Human 54 runs Howorth 58 and Nissar 4 wickets for 89, Amarnath 4 for 42.

The Indians in their second innings made 130 for 9 (Hussain 55.)

HUSSAIN BATS MAGNIFICENTLY

In their first match of their regular tour programme the Indian team is in none too strong position. Worcester topped the Indians' score of 229 by 19 runs, and, when the Indians went in again, took the first four wickets for 27 runs.

Thereafter Hussain played magnificently, blending aggression with defence and achieved the distinction of being the first Indian batsman to top the half century.

Nissar bowled at less than usual speed, but was better than his figures suggest. Nissar and other bowlers will have to perform an exceptional bowling feat if Indians are to avoid defeat.—Reuter's Special.

French Chamber Election Surprise

Socialists & Communists Score And Exceed Their Own Expectations

PARIS, May 4.

Apart from a few colonial results still outstanding, the final state of the parties shows that the Socialists and Communists have exceeded their own expectations. The new Chamber will comprise 375 Leftists, including 145 Socialists, 116 Radical-Socialists and 81 Communists. The Centrists have 114 seats and Rightists 124. The Socialist M. Leon Blum is expected to be the first to be called upon to form a Government.—

SWING TO LEFT CONFIRMED

PARIS, May 3.

The swing to the Left is definitely confirmed by the latest figures:—Right 25, Centre 20, Left 149, including 43 Commmunists.

The well-known airman Bossoutrot, a Radical Socialist has ousted the former War Minister M. Fabry. The Communist M. Frach defeated M. Franklin Bouillon at Pontois.—Reuter

REACTION TO LEFT VICTORIES

French Gold Flight To America

LONDON, May 4.

The City is intently watching the developments in France, believing that all depends upon the attitude of the man-in-the-street, who if perturbed by the victory of the Left parties, might drive the 'franc' off the Gold Standard even before the new Government is formed. On the contrary it is pointed out that the small man who largely voted for the Left on Sunday is hardly likely to get panicky on Monday.

HARD TASK.

This morning's offerings of 'franc' are stated to be the heaviest since the beginning of the year. British Control's renewed intervention at 75.37 did not succeed in curbing the selling pressure which is continuing unabated. In view of the heavy gold purchases by the Equalisation Fund, the question is asked how long will the British Control be able to continue to prop up French currency as it is believed that funds in gold holdings are rapidly reaching a saturation point.

On the Stock Exchange affairs were again singled out by French buyers.

GOLD FLIGHT.

It is understood that large gold shipments from Paris to New York have been arranged to-day. The Bank of France's losses are estimated at three million sterling which are being shipped by "Normandie" sailing on Wednesday.

A special meeting of the Regency Council of the Bank of France has been summoned to discuss the situation.—Reuter.

WILLINGDONS BACK HOME

LONDON, May 4.

Lord Willingdon disembarked from s.s. "Strathmore" at Tilbury at 11-30 a.m.

Owing to his throat being affected by chill and acting on the advice of his own doctor, Lord Willingdon did not issue any statement to the Press. He was looking much restored. Both Lord and Lady Willingdon shook hands with journalists and photographers.

The Commander of "Strathmore" interviewed by Reuter said that Lord Willingdon remained in bed for five days with a chill contracted after passing Suez. During the trip Lord and Lady Willingdon mixed much with the passengers and invited almost everyone in turn to their table.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, May 4

Lord and Lady Willingdon were welcomed at St. Pancras station by Lord Zetland Sir Findlater-Stewart, Mr. R. A. Butler, Mrs. Baldwin and Lord Dunmore representing the King. A number of Indians and a crowd of personal friends were also present.—Reuter's Special.

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In The Corporation

Cost Of "Viceregal Procession Dust"

Complaint About Nuisance Was Exaggerated, Says Commissioner

CORPORATION'S PLEA FOR REDUCING PRIMARY EDUCATION COURSE

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday approved of the draft letter from the Mayor of Bombay to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Education Department, in defence of the proposal to reduce the course of primary education in the city from five to four years.

The Corporation elected Mr. B. N. Karanjia to be its representative on the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee.

COST OF VICEREGAL PROCESSION DUST

During question time, the Municipal Commissioner replying to Messrs. K. H. Goregaonker and Mathradas Tricumji, said that it was at the request of the Government, sand had been spread over the public thoroughfares at the time of the Viceregal processions. The total expenditure incurred on sand, spreading and collecting it and washing and scrubbing of the roads thereafter was Rs. 7110, and the amount is to be recovered from the Government. No. Bill would be made for the water supplied.

The Commissioner agreed that there was some nuisance caused by dust "but it was much less than what exists permanently on roads in up country areas where irritation to eye, ear, nose, sneezing, coughing is no more prevalent than in Bombay". An attempt was made to reduce the nuisance from dust by using Chawpatty sand but it was found that the wind blew it away as soon as it was laid.

In reply to a supplementary question the Commissioner said that the point that he had tried to make out was that the complaint about irritation to the limbs was a bit exaggerated. He would certainly try to minimise the nuisance in future.

On the motion of Mr. M. N. Talpade, the Corporation, after some discussion approved of the draft letter from the Mayor to the Government on the question of Primary Education.

The following are extracts from the draft letter:—

The letter states: "Government appear to have serious objections to the primary course being reduced to four years, as they consider that "if literacy is to become a permanent possession of the child, a course of at least five years is essential".

In support of the contention, the letter quotes the views of the Agricultural Commission, the Hartog Committee and the Ninth Quinquennial Review of Education in India.

The letter continues:—Apart from the testimony of Commissions and Committees in favour of the Corporation's proposal, there is ample precedent for it in the other Provinces and States of India.

GOVERNMENT'S OBJECTION

Government's main objection to the Corporation's proposal is that it is detrimental to the interests of the Intermediate and Backward classes. This objection, does not, however, seem to be upheld by the accredited representatives of these classes, who had an opportunity of expressing their opinion on this subject in the Bombay Legislative Council debates of September, 1934. In fact, these representatives have strongly supported the Corporation's proposal.

STATISTICS

Statistical information as is available on this subject tends to show that the duration of the school period whether of four or five years have little or no influence on the literate pupils relapsing into illiteracy. On the contrary the literacy statistics of the province of Madras and the State of Mysore suggest that during during the decade it increased by 26 per cent. A similar comparison between Bombay and Madras with their five years' courses and the Punjab and Central Provinces with their five years courses reduced to four years during the decade (1921-31) is is equally illuminating. It shows that while literacy in Bombay and Madras increased by 14 per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively, the increase was 37 per cent. and 35 per cent. in the Punjab and Central Provinces, respectively.

"As regards Government's query about a certain Rule of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920, it is indeed surprising that Government should bring this as an argument for disallowing the reduction of the primary course from 5 years to 4 years. The Corporation are not reducing the course of their own accord but are only asking for permission to do so. It is only after such permission is granted that the question of approaching Government for making the necessary changes in the Rule would arise.

EFFECTIVE INSTRUCTION

"It will be seen that the omission of certain subjects from the curriculum has been suggested primarily because of the impossibility of giving effective instruction in them and not merely in order to reduce the duration of the school course.

"The same may be said of subjects like Safety First, personal Hygiene and Sanitation which are proposed to be introduced in the revised syllabus.

"The Corporation desire to point out that the curriculum designed by them will in no way hinder the pupils passing the revised fourth standard from continuing their studies in secondary schools. An analysis of the revised syllabus for the 4th standard will reveal that all essential subjects prescribed in the present Government syllabus for the 4th standard have been retained.

"Government are, therefore, requested to assure themselves that the objection against the revised curriculum in this connection is not well founded. The Corporation desire to point out that they and their Schools Committee are equally anxious with Government not to put pupils learning in their schools to any particular disadvantage so far as their competency to learn in Secondary Schools is concerned, and if Government can suggest any modifications which, in their opinion, are necessary to achieve this object, the Corporation will be but too happy to consider them.

"As regards Government's advice to the Corporation that the new syllabus might be tried as an experiment in one or two schools attended mainly by puplis belonging to the advanced communities, the Corporation feel that such an experiment, if carried out, will be of no use whatever, inasmuch as in proposing the revised curriculum the Corporation had in view the betterment of the conditions of literacy throughout the City's population irrespective of any class or section. Such an experiment will also give little guidance as to its results, when extended to the educationally backward sections of the community.

"It is necessary to acquaint Government with the object with which the course was reduced to four years and the curriculum was simplified to some extent. It has been observed that in spreading education among the masses, especially among the poor, an important point is the duration of the school course for which the children are to be kept in schools and the nature of the curriculum to be taught in that course. To eliminate the great evils of stagnation and wastage in primary schools, one important factor is to see that the child passes from standard to standard with the least possible difficulty and delay. This requires that the school period shall be of reasonable length and the curriculum comparatively simple.

FINANCIAL RELIEF

"There is a financial aspect to this question which cannot be altogether overlooked in these days of financial stringency. A four years' course will relieve a part of the finances now spent on maintaining schools with a course of five years of primary education. As the evils of stagnation and wastage becomes less effective and as more and more pupils pass on to the higher standards, the savings caused by adopting a four years' course will be quite appreciable and those savings could be devoted to expanding educatonal facilities or improving the tone of education or in both.

"Taking the case of Bombay Municipal Schools, it can roughly be estimated that in the course of a few wears, it will be possible to make a saving of 2 to 3 lakhs of rupees by adopting the new scheme. The Corporation has yet to spend at least Rs. 10 lakhs more for bringing all school-going age children to schools.

"With the stinted aid from Government which the Corporation receives compared to what other Municipalities are getting as a percentage grant on their admitted expenditure, this amount of 2 to 3 lakhs would be a welcome asset for expanding educational facilities in the City.

"This financial aspect of the Scheme is being emphasised here because the Corporation are convinced that the new scheme proposed by them will in no way entail special hardships on the Intermediate and Backward pupils as is contended by Government, but on the contrary it would very much help the spread of education in the City amongst the pupils of those classes who are yet to be brought to schools.

"The Corporation" the letter concludes, "are strongly of opinion that expansion of mass education in the Bombay City is an extremely urgent problem which requires early solution. They think that the proposals they have made will greatly accelerate the progress of this reform and they would, therefore, earnestly request Government to reconsider the Corporation's proposal and to favour them with their views as early as possible".

BENGAL CHEMICAL
Bombay Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENTS,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

HERR HITLER A BEST SELLER

His Autobiography Made History

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Among the huge crop of autobiographies produced by statesmen in the years following the war, only Herr Hitler's can be said to have made history, said Dr. G. P. Gooch, the historian and joint editor of "British Documents on origins of the War," lecturing here before the Royal Society of Literature.

The world war had proved a fruitful mother of political biographies, continued Dr. Gooch, most of the leading actors feeling the urge to vindicate their statesmanship or to shift the responsibility for disasters on to other shoulders.

Among these pleadings Lord Grey's "Twenty-five Years" won the highest marks for its dignity, its modesty and its lack of recrimination. Von Buelow, though a far cleverer man, destroyed what was left of his reputation by spiteful attacks on his master and colleagues.

Hitler alone, the least educated of most of the statesmen, had written a best-seller, which had become the bible of the Nazis and taken its place on the select list of books which had made history.—Reuter.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Better Fuel For Sigree"

To the Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of the 1st May, you had an article under heading "Better Fuel for Stoves and Sigrees".

While we appreciate very much what you say, will you kindly permit us to point out that Paris Charcoal Briquettes are not a useful fuel for stoves but only for sigrees, because the draft in stoves is too high for the use of charcoal briquettes.

Under the sub-heading, "Reduction in Ash", you say, "A decided advantage of Paris Fuel is brought about by a purifying process of the raw material". As your whole article talks about the comparison of ordinary charcoal and Paris coal, we would like to say that the advantage so far as reduction of ash is concerned refers to the superiority of Paris coal over other types of compressed charcoal briquettes, which it is known, have a very high ash contents.

This fact has been borne out, not only by our own tests, but also by tests conducted by The Indian Industrial Fair, who have awarded us a Silver Medal for our Fuel.

We mention these facts for the sake of accuracy.—Yours etc.,

W. R. STOESSEL.

Art And A. I. V. A. Exhibition

To the Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is not always surprising, how the way of younger generation is blockaded, in every walk of life by the people who being sure of their incompetence and disqualification for a particular sphere of national progress and development are always out to profess their fitness or impose themselves as benefactors or "people-interested" in things of national uplift. The examples are many.

Similarly, one finds a sad instance of that recurring in the exhibition of Fine Arts and Crafts organised under the auspices of the A.I.V.A. at the Lucknow Congress.

However, it is a commendable step taken by the A.I.V.A. in the sense that it has for the first time recognised, hitherto neglected, the necessity of reviewing the artistic development of the country and its younger generation.

As I was one of the contributors to the Fine Arts Gallery, from Bombay, it has pained me to read in the Congress Exhibition Catalogue, that a gross injustice, which is no less than insult is done to young Indian artists in describing their works as of "Bombay school, which is devoted to the European tradition". Such a statement is provocative.

There were among those pictures a few which were even highly admired and, praised as "pure Indian examples of painting by the European art critics of the calibre of Messrs. Frank Rhenty and Oswald Couldrey, in London. Thereby I do not wish to emphasize the value of their being paintings pure Indian and progressive, not the repetition of the old and delapidated formulas of Indian art, by citing the approval of the Western critics, though the left-wingers' in the artistic community of India who always push before the public intelligentsia their certificates of foreign scholars and upholders of Indian Art for their protection and safeguarding their artistic interests. But I know the weakness in it.

So, the people here, either are ignorant about real Art or they are led away by the unasked and unwarranted advice in naming the 'schools', 'traditions', 'technique', 'Indian Art', 'Oriental Art', and 'Popular Art' and 'certified Art', and what not?

In the same way, the secretary, whoever he may be, of the A.I.V.A. is responsible for such casual and indifferent methods of vivifying the Fine Art Section. The exhibits from Bombay were sent because the artists had hoped that they would be given their due recognition as young artists working enthusiastically to remould, revitalize and reconstruct the modern Indian Art on a wider and more thoughtful basis. But the Secretary has destroyed the faith of the artists, in that he could not do otherwise than to label the exhibits from Bombay as Western in outlook and tradition. The artists are, however, not so much disappointed in the secretary. But one is very much grieved to find that artists like Mr. Nandalal Bose, who is known for his sincerity and impartial judgment, has over-looked such misleading and harmful statement. If things like these are to perpetuated for a longer time, one is sure to see the inivitable degeneration and downfall of Indian Art. Before it is revived in its fullest sense, it is likely to go into oblivion.

Again one more frightful mention that one comes across in the catalogue is that there are some "Independent Groups", who work "independently" in Gujerat and Delhi, and these two groups are headed respectively by 'distinguished' artists, Mr. Raval and Mr. Ukil. The distinction of being 'distinguished' goes to Mr. Raval who does not exhibit a single solitary picture, though he has never exhibited uptil now or shown to public at large a single pictorial essay to justify his title. He has always avoided the opportunities, when it was time to justify the existence of an artist as sole representative of Art in Gujerat.

If working independently as an artist goes to make one a 'distinguished' artist, then there can be no better example to be followed than this singular one by my colleagues in art. The persons who are responsible for organising the Fine Art Exhibition have over-looked the work of Gujerati-Indian artists, who do not believe in cheap propaganda. The authorities cannot be silent on the injustice done to young and aspiring artists.

In the name of art, all the young Indian artists, whose rights are thus trampled upon should resist such provocation given by the Secretary of the A.I.V.A.—Yours etc.

Y. K. SHUKLA.

Ahmedabad.

Massacre At The Matriculation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last year nearly 12,000 candidates at the Matriculation Examination failed to get through. This year the number of candidates is 24,000, and from the papers that have been set in different subjects it would appear as if there is a deliberate attempt on the part of paper-setters to secure a widespread massacre of the innocents. I would like to call the attention of the Headmasters and teachers of High Schools, specially to the two papers in English as showing tendencies which, in the interest of the poor students and their parents, the schools might very well combine to resist.

The English Paper I, and to a lesser extent the English Paper II, seem to have been drawn by persons whose ignorance of the capacity of candidates is colossal and who seem to be anxious more to gratify a faddist mentality than to devise a fair test. The very first paper having been a bombshell for the candidates, their capacity for going through the remaining part of a long ordeal was considerably impaired, and coupled with the debilitating effect of the "dog days," any sound educationist would see how unjust all this is to the candidates. You deprive the worried students of even the right physical conditions for a fair test and follow it by making them mentally and emotionally incapable by requiring them to answer unusually strange questions, and then for no fault of theirs declare 16,000 candidates as unfit for a pass. Is there no public opinion among the Headmasters and the teachers, no public opinion among the parents of students to put a stop to the ever-intensifying drift into irresponsibility in the conduct of examination?

PAPERS IN ENGLISH.

A detailed examination of the two papers in English will, I trust, be found to justify the indignation which many have a right to feel in the matter.

(i) The first question in English Paper I has 20 parts carrying in all 20 marks. The reading and understanding of the three poems in it would take an average student not less than 20 minutes, and the answering of 20 questions not less than 60 minutes. The first question, therefore, would take 80 minutes for a bare 20 marks, leaving only 100 minutes for the remaining 80 marks. That foolish tendency on the part of some paper-setters to forget that it is the boys and girls of 16 and 17 who are to answer and not the Professors of 40 and 50—that foolish tendency can be traced in most of the questions set in the English Papers of this year.

(ii) Question 2 wants the candidates to refer some lines from some poems to their authors. After having discouraged the practice of mechanical remembrance of names of poets for a continuous period of nine years, you call upon the poor students without any reasonable notice to perform feats of memory which you have never wanted of them.

(iii) Question 7 deprives the students of nearly 20 marks. Even when only 25 marks were assigned to the Essay, no examiner ever gave more than 15 marks to even the most brilliant of essays done by a candidate 10 marks were always lost to every one, and the large majority hardly got 5 to 10 marks. Now it is 35 marks, a loss of nearly 20 marks. Then again "write five paragraphs" is too vague instead of "25 lines" as in the past. A paragraph could be just 2 lines, or it could be a whole page. The subjects selected in this question are, some of them, too far above the heads of school students. "A voyage to the Moon," for instance, can be done by H. G. Wells but not by a Matriculation candidate. Then, how many graduates can write five paragraphs on "Puns," and yet the paper-setters expect school students to bloom into professors in half an hour.

(iv) The second paper, like the first, starts with a bombshell. For a bare 10 marks there are 10 queer passages to understand and give headings to. Many students would be confounded by the letters and figures, 0.149, 0.150 and so on. They could very well give these numbers as the headings and have done with it. For a careful answering of this question, not less than 50 minutes would be necessary, and even after 50 minutes are spent on it, students would hardly be given 5 or 6 marks.

(v) The second question requires of young boys and girls a perfect understanding of how a man should handle his maid, how a woman should handle her man. I am afraid even the examiners have a very imperfect idea of this difficult subject.

The third question (parts C and E) again indicates an utter disregard of fairplay. You set incomplete sentences with blanks to fill in for one question, and then you ask the candidates to analyse these broken sentences or to turn them into indirect form. Have the candidates to analyse the lines as they are, or with the blanks filled in? If the former, it is ridiculous. If the latter, it is unfair, for the mistakes committed in the first exercise will be reproduced in the second, and the candidates would be punished twice for the negligence of the paper-setter.

(vi) The fifth question is another wonderful performance. The information of a whole lesson, in some cases covering as many as 10 pages, is to be given in one "brief" paragraph, and if, as is inevitable, the candidates cannot bring all the information within the limits a "brief" paragraph, there is the guillotine above their heads ready to crash down on their necks and cut short the promise of many lives.

I wish the Professors who draw up the papers knew what is meant by "talking through one's hat" and remembered that an irresponsible and careless attitude in the drawing of papers could and does cause widespread ruin all over the Presidency. The Papers of this year ought to prove conclusively how unwise it is to exclude the schoolmasters from the responsible task of paper-setting.—Yours, etc.

B. J. VASWANI, M.A.

A Look Round The World

Unity Move Among American States

Neutrality Pact In The Offing Preparing Against Possible Conflict With Europe

WASHINGTON (By Air Mail.)

"The joint neutrality arrangements will play an important part on the agenda of the Pan-American Conference to be held in Buenos Aires," reports the Washington correspondent of 'Petit Parisien.'

It is understood that Mr. Sumer Welles, under-Secretary of State of U.S.A. and Dr. F. E. Espil the Argentine Minister in Washington have both discussed the possibilities of placing a joint American neutrality pact before the conference. According to Mr. Welles all American states should be treated in the same way and act uniformly in case of a conflict not only on the American continent but in Europe as well.

Plan For World's Longest High-way

NEW YORK (By Air Mail.)

A plan to build the longest highway system in the world connecting Edmonton with Yukon, Alaska and Siberia is at present being considered by certain Financial groups in New York and Los Angeles, according to the announcement made by Mr. Fallow the Provincial Minister of Public Works.

It is understood that a sum of dollars 500 million is being set aside for the purpose.

The proposed highway will centre from Edmonton, Alberta and reach Siberia through a tunnel under Bering straits and from the Asiatic end would pass on to the various cities of the East.

The vast mineral wealth of the Northland in the mining areas loaded with pitchblend, gold, silver, copper etc., as well as deposits of oil at Fort Norman and in other regions of the Sub-Arctic, are some of the inducements that make the scheme attractive.

It is expected that if a highway for heavy motor traffic was built connecting Edmonton with the great mining regions, north of this city the sub-arctic sections to which Edmonton is the gateway would become among the world's most active and valuable mineral zones.

Spain's Next President ?

MADRID, (By Air Mail.)

Discussions regarding the possible successor to Senor Aleala Zamora for the post of Presidentship of the Republic have been the major political issue in all the cafes and public places of Madrid during the past few weeks.

Although many names have so far been mentioned there appear to be three likely favourites.

The first of them is Senor Alvaro de Albornoy, a radical Socialist and former minister of Public Works, the second is Senor Angel Ossorio, who was Civil Governor of Barcelona under the monarchy and escaped disguised as a woman when trouble began, third, who is supposed in political circles to have the best chances is Senor Martinez Barrios, ex-Premier and leader of the Republican Union party. Only sometime ago, he was elected as the Speaker of the Cortes by a record majority. He is described by the Right Wing parties as a man of "hunger, mud, blood and tears."

Pope's Health On The Decline

ROME, (By Air Mail.)

The Rome correspondent of the Neue Zurcher Zeitung wires to his journal that great concern is being displayed in Rome regarding the Pope's health. Official circles of the Vatican deny that there is any reason to fear complications and point out that the Pope is continuing his receptions as usual.

Reliable information, however, confirms that the Holy Father's vitality is on the decline and that sooner or later he will be unable to discharge his daily duties.

The Vatican organ "Osservatore Romano" has so far neither confirmed nor denied the rumours regarding the Holy Father's health that are current in the Italian capital.

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Labour Problems In Great Britain

Co-operation With Russian Trade Unions Urged

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Mail)

Despite the opposition by the Executive Council, the annual conference of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers voted on Easter Monday for co-operation with the trade unions of Russia.

The resolution requested the Executive Council to place on the agenda of the Congress a motion asking that conversations be opened up between the Russian and British Trade Union Movements, believing that common action could play a big part in developing international trade union unity.

A PARADOX.

After the resolution had been moved by Mr. M. Goldberg, of Glasgow, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., said she hoped that common sense would prevail and the resolution be passed. "During the recent international crisis," she continued, "we had this ridiculous position. The International Socialist and Trade Union movements were meeting in London, but when I moved at the Labour Party meeting that the Russian Trade Union movement should be invited I was told it was impossible. At the same time capitalist Governments were meeting in London to deal with the international situation, and were very glad to have the help of Litvinoff at St. James's Palace. The Russian trade unions can give us practical help in dealing with some of the problems which we shall have to face if we get power. We must bring the trade union movement up to the 1936 standard. It is ridiculous to keep up the executive feud even at the cost of some knighthoods in the trade movement.

During the discussion on the electoral policy of the I. L. P. at the Keighley conference of that party during the Easter week-end, one deligate said that it was impossible to trust a single Labour candidate during an election, presumably just because they were Labour. This is surely a reduction 'ad absurdum' of the I. L. P. line during the last elections and reveals the disastrous abstract approach made by those who follow the official I. L. P. line to problems of working class politics. In other words, this deligate would tell workers during an election, even during such an important one as the recent general election, not to vote for anyone who has shown that he is a tireless fighter for the working-class just because he is a member of the Labour Party.

MAXTON ON COMMUNISTS.

Maxton, in his opening speech, to the conference attacked the Communist Party for its line at the last Geneva elections. The Communists have replied reminding that they wanted to secure the defeat of he National Government They worked to get an election agreement between the Labour Party, the I. L. P. and themselves. They did not get it. Therefore, in the interests of unity they withdrew all heir candidates except two, supporting in general Labour candidates against National candidates. When an I. L. P. candidate and a Labour candidate opposed each other the Communists called for support for that candidate who was not splitting the vote. For example, in Bridgeton they supported Maxton and not the Labour candidate. But in Norwich, on the other hand, they supported the Labour candidates and not Brockway, because as the result showed, Brockway was there actually splitting the working-class vote and allowing reactionaries to win the seat.

ABYSSINIAN WAR.

Mr. Maxton appealed on Monday for a vote of confidence in the Executive after its defeat by the delegates on the previous day. These were the circumstances. The Inner Executive meeting, at Glasgow, had decided that as a war between Italy and Abyssinia was "a clash between capitalist countries," the Party should adopt a neutral attitude on the subject of sanctions. This policy was attacked at Sunday's conference when a demad was made for the application of working-class sanctions against Italy and the Executive was defeated by 70 votes to 57. Mr. Maxton, after referring to that defeat, now said that he was proposing to submit a resolution which the Executive would treat as a vote of confidence. Himself, as chairman of the Executive, three members of the Executive, the Parliamentary Group, and other members of the Executive, were unable conscientiously to operate the decision reached on Sunday.

Mr. Brockway, general secretary, supported the resolution, and said that while he was strongly opposed to the policy of the Executive, he would deeply regret that any action the conference might take would result in the loss of their chairman, for Mr. Maxton was,—because of his conscientiousness—the greatest asset any party could possess. The vote of confidence was carried by 93 votes to 39.

Mr. Brockway withdrew his previously tendered resignation as general secretary and was unanimously re-elected. Mr. F. W. Jowett was re-elected treasurer. Miss Jennie Lee withdrew her candidature for the Executive.

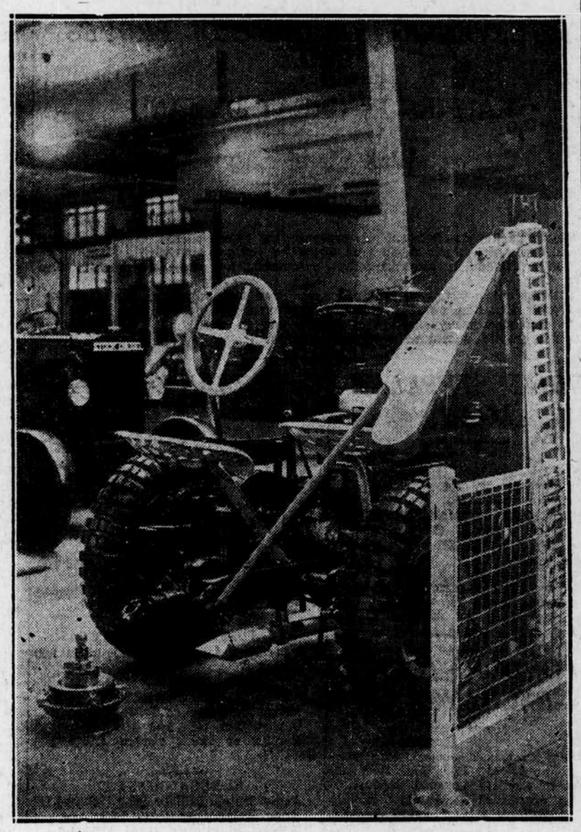
WHAT IS REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM?

A Welsh delegate at the Conference complained tha the theorists in the party did not explain how their theories were to be applied. They talked over the heads of the working- class. "You are split on every issue," he said. "You are divided on the question of war. Many of our members do not understand what revolutionary Socialism means. They shut their eyes and imagine rivers of blood. You have got to understand that when the party has reached a decision the policy must be carried out."

The I. L. P. fights shy of the phrase, "the establishment of the dictatorship of the pro'etariat."

(Continued in Col: 4)

TRACTOR FOR GERMAN FIELDS



A new tractor, displayed at the recent Berlin Agricultural Exhibition, which is to be put into use in German fields.

GANGSTER MENACE IN BARODA VILLAGE

Residents Flee Sequel To Demand Of "Protection Money"

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

That a gang of desperadoes, who seem to have modelled their tactics on the "modus operandi" of the American gangsters are terrorising the comparatively well-to-do sections of people in the interior of Mehsana District in Baroda State is gathered from a number of panic-stricken people who have migrated here for safety in the course of the last two days.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" of some of these immigrants elicit the fact that this gang signalised their advent to their village by distributing broadcast notices demanding a lump sum of Rs. 5,000 from the village Mahajans and influential peasants on pain of direst consequences, including wholesale pollution of wells, destruction of crop and threat to burn down the whole village.

As these circular notices were anonymous, villagers at first did not take this threat seriously. Two days later, four drinking wells in the village were grossly polluted and posters demanding "Protection Money" were found at several places. This was followed by crops and stacks of fodder belonging to several villagers being destroyed at night. Now, the gang has held out a threat to burn down the whole village if the "Protection Money" was not paid them within a fortnight. Panic-stricken villagers have appealed to the authorities for help.—United Press.

CANCEL JIWANLAL GAUBA'S BAIL

Application In Lahore High Court

LAHORE, May 4.

An application for cancelling the bail of Mr. Jiwanlal Gauba, who is being prosecuted under section 409, I.P.C. in respect of a cheque for Rs. 19,000, was filed before the Lahore High Court to-day by the official receiver of Lala Harkishanlal's estate.

The application was supported by two affidavits from the accountant and another employee of the Bharat Insurance Company, alleging that Mr. Gauba was trying to coerce these people to give evidence in his favour.

The Government Advocate arguing for the petitioner submitted that Mr. Gauba was misusing the opportunity by tampering with the witnesses of whom 14 were employees of the Bharat Insurance Company of which Mr. Gauba was the Director-in-charge. He was using coercive methods and taking undue advantage having been released on bail.

Counsel for Mr. Gauba prayed for the cross-examination of the persons giving affidavits, alleging them to be false.

Mr. Gauba in the course of his statement refuted the charge of coercing the employees of the Bharat Insurance Company.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.—United Press.

BARODA DEWAN'S ADVICE TO POLICE

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, May 4.

Dewan Sir T. V. Krishnamachari presiding at the prize distribution ceremony of the Police Training School, urged the successful students to mind the peoples' sentiments while performing their duties and to observe strict discipline.

Third January has been declared a public holiday in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Maharaja Gaekwar.

ALLEGED THIEF ARRESTED

As a sequel to the police Naibsuba Nimbalkar's and fozdar Kelskar's minute investigations, Chagwanjee Banji Rajput of Jaipur staying in Shankerwadi at Sayajiganj was arrested for about dozen alleged thefts of Muddamal which is one carriage load which includes also, house-breaking instruments. Further investigations are progressing.

Employment Of "Dufferin" Cadets & Govt.'s Responsibility

Mr. G. L. Mehta Says Government Tackle The Problem From The Wrong End

The following are some extracts from the speech made by Mr. G. L. Mehta in moving the resolution regarding the employment of "Dufferin" cadets, at the recent session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held at Delhi:—

In moving this Resolution I must at the outset emphasise that this is not a mere question of securing a few jobs for a few young Indians. A far larger issue involved in this question, namely the creation of an Indian personnel for sea service, which was on of the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, and which they regarded as one of the principal features of an Indian Mercantile Marine. When Sir Joseph Bhore, the late Commerce Member, visited the Training Ship "Dufferin" a couple of years ago, he said that this was a nation-building enterprise which should command the enthusiastic approval and wholehearted support of every patriotic Indian because, after all, sea power, like any other power, rests ultimately on a trained personnel, and it was with a view to create such a trained personnel, that this training ship was established. The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, one might say the late lamented Mercantile Marine Committee, recommended the creation of an Indian personnel and this was practically the only recommendation of the Committee which was accepted by the Government of India and resulted in the establishment of a training ship in Bombay. Although some experts were of opinion that Indians should be sent to 'Conway' and 'Worcester" in England for training, ultimately the Government decided to establish a training ship in Bombay, and circularised all the coastal shipping companies asking them whether they would be willing to take in boys trained in the Training Ship. Almost all the shipping companies gave assurances that they would be able to take them up not merely as cadets but as officers after they had acquired the necessary sea-training and obtained Board of Trade Certificates. It was realised from the very start that the employment of these cadets as officers was an integrall part of the whole scheme and was absolutely essential for the success of the Training Ship and for creating an Indian personnel for sea service. Consequently, the Government of India and successive Viceroys appealed to the British shipping companies—particularly because they knew that Indian companies would take these boys as a matter of course—hence they appealed to these companies to employ trained cadets as officers, and these high personages paid what we now see were rather premature tributes to the willing co-operation of the British shipping companies to engage the trained boys as officers in their ships.

HOME WITH CAPITAL

The position at present is that about 6 "dufferin" cadets are actually out of employment, while this year nearly 23 will be turned out from the ship, but we hope that they will not be turned out by the shipping companies! The problem is to find employment for these 30 cadets. British shipping companies were reluctant and some were plainly refusing to employ "Dufferin" cadets on the ground that they had their own unemployed officers to give training. For, charity begins at home, but in this country home has to be spelt with a capital H. (Laughter). But when during the last session Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, the Commerce Member, was asked about the whole position, he said that, so far as the Government were aware, there was no intention on the part of the British shipping companies not to employ "Dufferin" cadets. If the British shipping companies refuse to employ "Dufferin" cadets, that is as eloquant a proof of the intention of the shipping companies as the certification of the Finance Bill is proof of the desire on the part of the Government to co-operate with the Legislative Assembly.

SAPRU'S RESOLUTION.

An interesting debate was raised in the Council of State on the 26th February last on a resolution by Mr. P. N. Sapru who moved that all those companies which receive mail subsidies or patronage from the Government should be under an obligation to employ "Dufferin" cadets. Although Mr. Stewart, the Commerce Secretary, representing the Government of India refused to accept the more comprehensive and definite and concrete resolution of Mr. Sapru, he accepted the somewhat vague and platitudinous resolution of Mr. Kalikar to the effect that Government should take steps to find employment for "Dufferin" cadets in shipping companies operating in Indian waters. But the debate served one good purpose, because, apart from expressing the strength of public feeling on the question, it did prevent Government from resiling from their previous position and it did commit them again to accept their moral responsibility, and recognise it publicly, for securing employment for these cadets.

P. & O. COMPANY.

The second part of the resolution urged upon Government to use their influence in regard to companies like the P. & O. The P. & O. has been specially mentioned, because, in the first place, it dominates the overseas trade of India both in passenger and cargo traffic and because it receives subsidies and patronage at the hands of the Government of India and because they have refused, despite the importunities of the Government of India, to take a single "Dufferin" cadet in spite of the fact that they receive such large State help. For instance, not to go back to past history, the P. & O. during the last few years, has been receiving a mail subsidy of £30,000 from the Indian Exchequer which is paid to His Majesty's Government and £10,000 to £12,000 for the carriage of mail parcels. Besides, the P. & O. have a virtual monopoly in regard to the carriage of Government stores and mails. When I see the weekly figures of gold exports from this country, I sometimes marvel at the freight that the P. & O. must be earning on this export of gold.

Moreover, in reply to a question by Mr. S. C. Mitter in 1932, the Government said that the figure for the quinquennium ending the 31st March 1931 was Rs. 2 crores and 75 lakhs as payment for passages for officers, civil and military, provincial and central, and every pie of this has gone to the P. & O. Th's, Gentlemen, is the Company which refuses to take a single Indian cadet, though it benefits so largely at the expense of the Indian taxpayer and the Indian public.

BUREAUCRATIC ARITHMETIC.

In this connection, there is one rather queer argument of Mr Stewart to which I would like to refer. In his reply to the debate on Mr. Sapru's Resolution in the Council of State, he indulged in what he called an arithmetical argument, in order to show that the number of cadets who would be turned out would be far larger than the number of vacancies available. In that connection he stated that there are 80 ships on the coastal trade of India. Only a few days after that, on the 16th of March, his Chief, Sir Zafrullah Khan, the Commerce Member in reply to a question stated that there are 87 British and 63 Indian steamers regularly employed in the coastal trade of India. I know that most nominated members in the Assembly are pliable but I did not know that Arithmetic is also pliable by the Government of India. At one time they want to show that Indian-owned shipping forms 42 per cent. of the coastal trade of India but the total number of ships becomes very much less when the question of the employment of Indian young men is under consideration.

PLAYING WITH WORDS.

I now come to the third part of the Resolution which relates to subsidy. In that connection also, Sir Zafrullah Khan made a somewhat startling reply in the Legislative Assembly. He said that no coastal shipping company was receiving subsidy but were receiving payment for the carriage of mails. This is, surely, playing with words. Even assuming for the sake of argument that it is payment for the carriage of mails, that does not affect, so far as I can see, the moral obligation of the shipping companies to provide employment to Indian cadets when they get money at the expense of the Indian taxpayers. But in fact, it is surprising that the Commerce Member should have made such a statement, because the mail contract between the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and the mail contract with the P. & O. of His Majesty's Postmaster-General as well as the annual reports of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, all mention the word subsidy; it is possible, however, that in his preoccupations with Ottawa, the Commerce Member did not find time to read these documents. These mail contracts and these various arrangements with the P. & O. are an excellent bargaining weapon which the Government can use for getting the present position rectified.

(Continued From Col. 2)

At the Conference, yesterday (Tuesday) there was a motion to include it as one of the party's objects. Mr. Campbell Stephen said that the National Council considered that this was unnecessary. The constitution already provided that the Party should endeavour to organise the workers' forces and prepare them for the capture of power. The proposal was rejected.

It was revealed that about 20 per cent. of the branches of the I. L. P. had almost failed to pay fees and subscriptions to the party's funds. On the fighting fund and the election over half the branches had failed to their duty, and on the quota fund something like 75 per cent. had not figured on the lists handled by the head office.

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● Never neglect a cut, burn, bruise or insect bite. Infection and fever can easily follow. Be safe — apply *full-strength* Listerine Antiseptic.

Listerine Antiseptic destroys the dangerous germs, ensures complete cleanliness. It soothes the inflamed tissues, speeds up healing. As a gargle it helps prevent coughs, colds, sore throat; stops unpleasant breath. Keep a bottle of Listerine Antiseptic always at hand ready for instant use.

N-81

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DECLINES BY 2 POINTS

No Evidence Of Pool Selling

SILVER STEADY BUT GOLD DULL

Support Lacking In Chicago Wheat

BOMBAY, May 4

On Monday, sterling dollar improved to 4.95 1/8 and franc rapidly rose to 75.03 on active buying.

NEW YORK COTTON MODERATELY ACTIVE

Scattered foreign buying with some short covering with no evidence o pool selling were the chief features on the market. Improving weather restrained speculative purchases.

SILVER STEADY

Mostly Indian buying imparted steady tone. But gold prices declined in sympathy with cross rates.

SECURITIES QUIET

Giltedged securities maintained a quiet and inactive tendency. Speculative interest was lacking on political uncertainty of French elections.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, May 4

Previous closing	11.05
To-day's opening	11.07
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	11.03
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, May 4

Previous closing	6.01
To-day's opening	5.97
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	5.94
Difference	—.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 198

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 4

New York cotton was moderately active on scattered foreign buying and some covering with no evidences of pool selling May but improving weather conditions restrained speculative purchases with result that price movements were small. Trading in July began at 11.07 i.e. two points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on scattered buying by trade and foreign interests but general enquiry was rather slow with traders awaiting developments, undertone however kept steady with little pressure to sell.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 4

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (—) —
July 11.05/11.07
October (—) —

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 4

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American May (6.19) 6.13
American July (6.01) 5.95
Egyptian May 8.82) 8.74
Egyptian July (8.62) 8.53

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 4

Depreciation in dollar and sterling had an adverse effect on the Bombay cotton prices; where Broach July-August contract further sagged to Rs. 197/12 (11-30 p.m.) from its close of Rs. 198/4 at 5-30 p.m. Tendency was bearish.

Our Karnatak Letter

DISTRESS IN KANARA VILLAGE

(From Our Correspondent)

BELGAUM (By Mail)

Vijaya nagar Day was celebrated on 30th April in almost all the towns in Karnatak. Prabhat Pheries were organised in the morning and public meeting held in the evening. Resolution to celebrated the sex centinary of Vijayanagar this year were also passed. It was formerly resolved to celebrate this centenary in the last week of December. But as the Congress has decided to hold its Session in December it will not be advisible to celebrate Vijayanagar sex centinary in the last week of December. Hence suggestions are coming forth to celebrate the functions either in Navaratra or Depavali or if it is to be celebrated in December then either before 15 days or after 15 days of the Congress.

The definite date is yet to be settled.

On 24th April, 1936 fire broke out at a cotton store in a Jinning Factory at Yadwad in Gokak Taluka and burnt down cotton worth about Rs. 5,000.

A fire accident causing loss to the extent of Rs. 20 000 burning 8 houses, 2 shops and 3 huts has caused great distress in Dandeli (Karwar District). A child also fell a victim to the fire. A Relief Committee has been formed with a view to give relief to the poor sufferers. The Divisional Forest officer has promised to supply wood for building purposes. The Committee has issued a public appeal for funds.

The enrolment of Congress members in Athani was taken up during the National week and within the course of fortnight 1,000 members were enrolled as follows.—

Athani 500, Shedbal 250, Satti 100, Mangsoli 100, and 75 were enrolled by Mr. Alsay.

Brahmachari Ramtiratha perperformed a Shuddhi ceremoney at Godchi on the 28th April, at Godchi on the 28th of April, and converted four women from Islam to Hinduism. Two hundred villagers were present at the occasion and all of them partook food at the hands of the converts.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 4

Previous closing	4.94
To-day's opening	4.96
To-day's closing	4.95 3/4

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 4

Previous closing	4.93 15/16
To-day's opening	4.93 15/16
To-day's closing	4.95 15/16

FRANC RATE

London, May 4

Previous closing	75.04
To-day's opening	75.03
To-day's closing	75.32

LONDON SILVER

	London, May 4 Last price	To-day's price
Spot	(20 1/4)	20 3/8
Forward	(20 1/4)	20 3/8

The market was steady.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 4

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, May 4 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.66 5/8) 5.68 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.30) 37.32
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan (62.75) 62.93
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 4

Silver opened steady at Rs. 50/10, 50/10 and 50/11. There was no particular interest in absence of any important news from abroad but prices generally kept steady on scattered buying closed steady at Rs. 50/10, Rs. 50/10 and Rs. 50/11.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13/9, 34/13/9 and 13/13/9, after early steadiness prices eased on considerable selling pressure and liquidation influenced by weakness of dollar closed quiet at Rs. 34/11/6, 34/11/6 and 34/11/6.

SIR FREDERICK HOPKINSON MARRIES AT 72

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Sir Frederick T. Hopkinson who, as a member of the Mears Commission, was sent out to advice the Government of India on the Bombay Back Bay reclamation scheme in 1926 is to marry again at the age of 72. His bride is to Be Miss Lionel Booth of Wimbourne, Dorset. Sir Frederick's first wife died in 1932.

Sir Frederick in an interview said "I have never been so thrilled. It is all nonsense when people say it is impossible for old folks to be thrilled I have never been so excited in my life—not since I had my first bicycle over 60 years ago."

Sir Frederick had a distinguished career as an engineer and was responsible for the famous Sennar dam on the Blue Nile.—Reuter.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 4

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at May 72, July 73 1/8. There was very little activity in absence of any important advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 4

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 0.97 1/8. Prices declined on lack of support and commission house selling influenced by favourable weather conditions in the southwest.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 4

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows.

METALS

Tin (closed) £207 buyers £207 1/4 sellers. Bearly steady.

Lead (closed) £15 13/16 buyers £15 15/16 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic copper (closed) £41 3/8 to £41 5/8

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (£7 5/8 paid) £9 7/16 paid and sellers

Forward (7 5/8 paid and value) 7 1/2 paid and sellers

SILVER CABLES

London, May 4

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. China and speculators bought and sold. Market is steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 3/4) 2-2 3/4

JUTE.

New Crop April May (—) 19 sellers
Dunlop May (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers
Lightning May (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay April-May (£12 3/8 sellers) 12 1/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal April (13 3/4 sellers) 13 3/4

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, May 4

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	3	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	3	6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	3	6

Sept. 1936 Delivery.

Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7	7	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	7	3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.			
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	7	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 4

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat	4	6	0
Wheat September	4	6	6
Linseed May	7	3	0
Linseed September	7	7	0

The tone was quiet.

INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Annual Conference To Be Held At Lisbon In September

SIMLA, May 1.

The International Union against Tuberculosis is at present formed by the representatives of seventeen countries represented through the medium of their respective Government and by those of 27 countries through their Central Association. India is represented in the latter way.

ELEBORATE PROGRAMME

The Annual Conference will be held this year at Lisbon under the auspices of the National Association of Tuberculosis, Portugal The President of the local organising committee is Prof. Lopo De Carvalho, who is also the President of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Tuberculosis in Portugal.

An elaborate programme has been fixed up. Besides the work of the scientific session, there will be official reception and entertainment by the President of the Republic, the Municipality and other organisations. Excursions to interesting and beautiful places have also been arranged for.

The councillors and ordinary members of the International Union will be able to take part in the Conference free of any contribution fee. Those who do not belong to these categories of membership may take part as 'members of the Conference.' They are required to forward their applications through the medium of their Governments or the National Tuberculos's Association of the respective countries and to pay a contribution fee of 125 French francs.

DELEGATES FROM INDIA.

The King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund at Simla represents the National Association for India. For detailed information please write to the Secretary of the International against Tuberculosis at 66 Boulevard Saint Michel Paris (VI) or to the Secretary of the Xth conference, Assitencia Nacional aos Tuberenlos os Avenida 24 de Julho, Lisbonne (Portugal).

The expenses of neither of the two councillors from India, viz., Dr. A. C. Ukil and Dr. A R. Mehta, could be met from the King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculos's) Fund. The representation on behalf of the King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund of suitable persons already in Europe is under consideration.—A.P.

Harijan Uplift In Dungarpur

(From A Correspondent.)

DUNGARPUR, (By Mail).

Syt. Chaudhary and party visited the Harijan Night School and met the Bamphods and Gujrati mehtars and went round their poor yet neat huts. This mohalla has also been cleaned by the local Harijan Sevaks.

In the evening a well attended public meeting was held in the Manek Chawk under the presidentship of Rajguru Mahant Saryudasji, the president of the local Harijan Sewak Samiti. Sjt. Chaudhary spoke for over an hour. He dealt with the duties of the "haves" towards the "have-nots" from both religious and social points of view and exhorted the former to inculcate among themselves an ever increasing spirit of returning to the poor what they indeed received from these in the shape of knowledge, wealth and comfort.

Bombay Drifts Towards Smallpox Epidemic

The following is the weekly radio message of the League of Nations, Eastern Bureau, Health Organisation, Singapore to all Asiactic, Africa and Australasian Water. Communicated by the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.

Epidemiological Bulletin of the Eastern Bureau, League of Nations, over the week endng the 11th April 1936.

PLAGUE CASES. Colombo 1.

SMALLPOX CASES. Bombay 101, Karachi 6, Moulmein 9, Negapatam 2 Rangoon 1, Vizagapatam 1, Hongkong 2, Shanghai 9.

CHOLERA CASES. Negapatam 1, Bangkok 10.

Not yet received—Calcutta, Madras.

For week ended 4th April 1936.

CHOLERA CASES. Calcutta 235, Madras 1.

SMALLPOX CASES. Calcutta 563, Canton.

Election Results Cause Heavy Franc Offering

INTERVENTION OF CONTROL PROVES FUTILE

KAFFIRS IN GREAT DEMAND

Wall Street Easy

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 4

Stock Exchange:—Renewal of pressure on Franc caused customary rush for Kaffirs which Paris favours as home for refugee money.

Heavy demand is also attracting speculators but elsewhere markets were quiet.

Internationals were outstandingly depressed by easiness of Wall Street.

French situation affected majority of commodities bearishly.

In exchanges heavy offerings of Francs due to election, results caused weakness despite continued intervention of control.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 4

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday April 22 £97 7/8
Thursday April 23 £97 3/4
Friday April 24, £97 3/4
Monday, April 27, £97 3/4
Tuesday, April 28, £97 3/4
Wednesday, April 29, £97 3/4
Thursday, April 30 £97 3/4
Friday, May 1 £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 4

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.93 15/16 and then improved to 4.95 1/8 on good support.

Franc opened at 75.03 and rapidly rose to 75.21 on active buying support.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85) £85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/8) £107 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/2) £111 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 1/2) £117 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 7/8) £105 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 3/8) £113 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-0) 20/3
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £4 7/8
Hydro Electric (£6 3/4) £6 5/8
Musical Industries (25-1 1/2) 25-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (45-6) 44-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (127-0)
Realisation 1930 (£88 1/4) £87 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (36-4 1/2) 35-1 1/2
University Ordinary (31-0) 31-6
Ford Motors (32-7 1/2) 32
Cable Wires (£7 7/8) £7 7/8
British American Tobacco (122-6) 123-1 1/2
Camera A (£9 1/4) £9 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (156-10 1/2) 156-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2
Distillers (100-3) 99/9
Bred and Dyers (8-0) 8-0
British Celanese (11-6) 11-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (62-3) 62-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (48-3) 48-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-3) 6-6
Western Limited Ordinary (24-9) 24-9
Inter Nickels (£45 5/8) £44 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-10 1/2 6-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 4 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (101 3/4) £101 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£120 1/2) (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
4 per cent. Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 3/8) £112 1/4
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107)

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-0) 21-0
Donaro Tea (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Empire of India Ceylon (29-10 1/2) 29-9 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-7 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (26-3) 26-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32) 31-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-9) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14) £14
East Rand Proprietors (66-3) 65-6
Rand Iman (£8 1/2) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 1/2) £14 7/8
Goddar New (£10 3/4) £11
Moddar New (52-6) 52-6
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-9) 44-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (43-9) 44-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (92-6) 92-6
Burma Oil (95-7 1/2) 96-3
Mexican Eagle (21-4 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Shell Transport (91-4 1/2) 96-3
Royal Dutch (£33 5/8) £34 3/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 3/4) £48
L M Ford (£23 3/4) £24 1/4
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£24 1/8) £23 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£136) £136
London Board G Stock (£104) £104

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 4

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 61 7/8) dol 60
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 1/4) dol 30 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 56 3/4) dol 54 1/2
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 122 1/8

In the evening a well attended public meeting was held in the Manek Chawk under the presidentship of Rajguru Mahant Saryudasji, the president of the local Harijan Sewak Samiti. Sjt. Chaudhary spoke for over an hour. He dealt with the duties of the "haves" towards the "have-nots" from both religious and social points of view and exhorted the former to inculcate among themselves an ever increasing spirit of returning to the poor what they indeed received from these in the shape of knowledge, wealth and comfort.

MAHATMA OPENS EXHIBITION

Says Villages Will Never Become Extinct

WARDHAGANJ, May 4.

Mahatma Gandhi opened yesterday evening the Village Industries Exhibition arranged by the All India Village Industries Association for Wardha Tahsil. Its chief feature is a practical demonstration for artisans. Shri Krishnadasji Jaju, President of the All India Village Industries Association, in requesting Mahatma Gandhi to open the exhibition gave a brief description of it.

Mahatma Gandhi, in opening the exhibition, said that some had begun to believe that villages were bound to become extinst. He hoped that, that would never come to pass. The method of production of necessaries through power-driven machinery was displacing tens of thousands of men and providing prolonged leisure was, in his opinion "asuric", whereas the ancient method of production by human labour in co-operation was "daivic"—that is to say, conducive to the progress of humanity. The ancient method had its efects. The All India Village Industries Association was endeavouring to remedy the evil and exhibitions were a method of encompassing that end.

(Note: "Asuris" is derived from "Asura". A demon).—A.P.

LONG TERM FINANCE TO AGRICULTURISTS

Land Mortgage Bank For Suburbs, Kolaba And Thana

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, writes:

A Land Mortgage Bank for the Districts of Thana, Kolaba, and Bombay Suburban District, is being organised with a view to afford long-term credit facilities to the agriculturists of the above districts and redeem them from their debts. The capital to this Bank is to be made available by the Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank by means of debentures guaranteed by Government.

SOUND INVESTMENT

The Bank will have an authorised capital of Rs. 1,00,000 and shares of about Rs. 40,000 will be made available to the non-borrowing and investing public. The bye-laws provide for a maximum of 6 1/4 per cent dividend on the shares. With Government control and guarantee, these shares should prove an attractive and sound investment.

Mr. K. G. Prabhu, the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Division, will be organising a series of public meetings at important centres of the above districts during this month, to explain the aims and objects of the Banks and for enlisting public support by way of contribution towards the shares and for other assistance in the working of the Bank.

The necessity for a Land Mortgage Bank has been a long-felt want and with the support of Co-operators and public-spirited men in these areas the Bank should be able to commence its operations shortly.

Priest Formerly Well-known In Bombay Celebrates Golden Jubilee

The Golden Jubilee of Rev. Fr. Hull, as a Jesuit, which took place on March 20, received very little notice in the local papers says "The Gem." A small clipping from a foreign paper was reproduced in the "Examiner" of which Fr. Hull was the Editor for 22 years.

The departure of Fr. Hull from the Catholic mission field of India removed one of the most remarkable figures from the Catholic world of this country. Father Hull had been in this country for nearly 30 years during which time he laboured ceaselessly to spread the knowledge of faith in India.

A man of the most retiring disposition, of that rare humility which is the chief characteristic of the great order to which he belongs, Fr. Hull shunned publicity with a zeal which is as remarkable as it was successful. Nevertheless, he became by the very force of his personality and learned mastery with which he expounded the Catholic faith, an institution in the City of Bombay. There is no catholic and there must be few non-Catholics who do not know him or of him.

Father Hull and his bicycle were familiar objects in the streets of this city. On this ancient but still useful machine he explored every corner of the town and island of Bombay and by scholarly observation became a mine of knowledge about its history and development. On his return to England, he settled down at Fr. Lester's house of studies for "late vocations," and on the latter's death which took place two years ago, Fr. Hull succeeded him as the editor of "Stella Maris."

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Killick Nixon & Coy's. s.s. City of Rangoon of 4271, Regtons Capt. T. D. Handley arrived from Newport via Swansea, Birkenhead, Portsaid and Suez with General cargo.

Burmah Shell oil S. & D. Coy's. Oil Tanker s.s. Phobos of 4234, Reg Tons Capt. W. Dorst arrived from Abadan with cargo of Furnace oil.

Andrew Yule & Coy's. s.s. Clumberhall of 3096 Reg Tons Capt. S. L. Spence arrived from Calcutta with coal.

B. I. S. N. Coy's. s.s. Durenda of 4450, Reg Tons Capt. A. A. Parker arrived from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi Navlakhi, Verawal and Bhavnagar with General cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Binfield of 3170, Regs Tons Capt. A. E. Wilkinson arrived from Rangoon via Caddalore Nagapatam, Tuticorn Cochin with General cargo.

Lionel Edwards s.s. Ferdale of 2450 Reg Tons Capt H. Blom arrived from Tampico (Mexico) via West Indies and Karachi with cargo of Asphalt Ralli Bros Greek s.s. Olga, E. Embaricos of 2794 Reg Tons Capt. J. Koutsowkos arrived from Piereans (Karachi) with cargo of Rapseed and cotton.

B. I. S. N. Coy's. Gandara of 3190 Reg Tons Capt. W. S. Raudiman arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Madras, Cochin, Calicut, Badagra and Tellicherry with General cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's. s.s. Gairsoppa of 3227 Reg Tons Capt. C. H. Fea arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, coast Ports and Calicut with General cargo Eastern Bunkerers' Ltd s.s. Turul of 1509 Reg Tons Capt. J. Hesl arrived from Massova via Aden Verawal and Bhavnagar with Groundnuts.

The following Steamers entered for Loading on 4-5-36.

S. S. Graciosa (F.F.C. & Co) for Australian and American Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Hopecrest (Vol. Bros) for Java and American Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Atlantic Maru (N.Y.K) at China Japan Ports via Colombo.

OUR MOSCOW LETTER

(Cotinued from page 6)

Union which will be studying the eclipse. Each expedition will concentrate on one or a few aspects of the study. The data of all expeditions will be collected and compiled in unified form.

The total eclipse will be visible in the USSR in a belt 130 km. wide which starts in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea and travels east through Tuapse on the shore of the Black Sea, North Caucasus, Lower Volga Region, Odenburg, Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk, Lake Baikal, Khabarovsk, Japan and ends in the Pacific Ocean.

In addition to studies of purely astronomical matters and layers of the atmosphere, Soviet scientists will study the sun's chromosphere, the solar corona and its relationship to zodiacial light and will make a thorough investigation of the earth's atmosphere through the use of radio waves and aero-dynamic methods. One of the expeditions will check up on Einstein's relativity theory in regard to the bending of light rays in the region influenced by the sun's attraction.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6).

The result is incontestable: The League of Nations is dead.

A New Orientation

In Egypt, too, the death of King Fuad,—a tool and a nominee of Britain must affect materially the future of Anglo-Egyptian relations and the security of Imperial communications. The success of the Wafdists at the polls is taken as a foregone conclusion. The strong Nationalism of that Party, in competent and truly Liberal hands, must prove more than a thorn in the British Imperial side. Negotiations are, indeed, proceeding between the British and the Egyptian representatives for new treaties; and it may be taken for granted that their final outcome will be a new orientation, which cannot but undermine gravely the predominance of Britain in the Near East.

Similarly the success of the Left Wing in the French elections will not result in any relaxation of the hostility against the Third Reich nor in the consequent demand upon Britain to declare her hand unequivocally. For the Nazis are, philosophically as well as practically.—as much unwelcome to the French Communists as they must be to the 'Camelots du Roi'. In fact, we should not be surprised, if the Communist determination to crush the Nazis for ever combines, in the East and the West, in Russia, and in France, to make for a European War and to advance one stage further still the advent of the Social Revolution predicted by Marx.

New York Cotton Reacted On Rains & Liquidation

Generally Slow Demand For Spot And Future

SELLING BY CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Chicago Wheat Declines On Improved Weather

BOMBAY, May 4.

On Saturday, all the American markets showed a dull performance. American Cotton, having advanced during the earlier stage dropped by three points at the close mostly due to slowness in demand for both spot and futures. Some selling by Co-operative Association coupled with hedge selling further unnerved the sentiment of the market. Cotton pool has started selling May contracts.

New York Stock Exchange also evinced a small decline due to a general bearish feeling, while Chicago wheat showed a downward trend on improved weather and crop conditions.

Trading in the American futures started with a rise of 5 points July being quoted at 11.13 plus 5 which was also the highest level for the day. The higher opening was chiefly due to encouraging Liverpool advices.

Thereafter market started a downward trend in absence of further support. Selling on the part of Co-operative Association together with some hedging pressure caused a bearish feeling in the market. Besides weather conditions were also discouraging. However, market tried to maintain a steady tone almost till the close. Fluctuation were small but rather rapid.

Later, the demand became very slow and market changed the side following a downward trend.

Finally July was quoted at 11.05 — 3. The spot stood at unchanged rates to 11.61.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans future market also shared adull attitude. May and July respectively showed losing 2 to 5 points at the close.

Though expected to open at a decline of 1 point the Liverpool July opened at 5.99 plus 1. Later it touched 5.98 unchanged being the lowest for the day.

Later market assumed a firmer tone and prices began to improve. Inspite of some Bombay selling, market gained a few points mostly on renewed trade buying. Offerings were light.

Finally, the session terminated with a rise of three points, July being quoted at 6.01 plus 3. The spot finished at 6.49 plus 3.

EAST INDIAN.

This section also ruled steady. May and July were finally quoted at 5.04 plus 2 and 5.02 plus 2 respectively.

EGYPTIAN.

Due to general buying, the Egyptian group showed a better tone. Sakel May and Upper July finally closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points.

ALEXANDRIA.

The Alexandria cotton market also showed an active session on scattered buying transactions. Sakel May and Upper July closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York July highest	11.13+5
New York July lowest	11.05—3
Liverpool July highest	6.01+3
Liverpool July lowest	5.98.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from this foreign friends:—

New York.—Some selling by Co-operative Association and hedge selling. Light rains have fallen in Western Oklahoma but none in West Texas.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

Liverpool:—Market sustained by absence of rains in West. Expect freer offerings. Favour sales.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Liverpool.—Between midnight and daylight, light to moderate rainfall Oklahoma. Very beneficial. Rain expected Texas.

Liverpool.—Distants eased on hedging loan cotton.

Liverpool.—Think it a good time to buy around present level.

Cables received through Reuters.—

Liverpool.—Further trade calling. Offerings light. Closed steady.

New York.—Dullness on the cotton market resulted from general slowness in demand both for spot and futures.

New York.—Some selling by co-operative association and hedge selling. Light rains have fallen in Western Oklahoma, but none in West Texas.

New York.—Prices declined on liquidation and scattered selling due to rains in the South-west and in sympathy with the decline in the grains and stock markets, together with hedging against operations in the local cotton, while buying chiefly consisted of price fixing and coevring.

Offerings in the latter part of the week tapered off, but buyers were not disposed to follow up advances. The demand from May shorts was supplied chiefly by long liquidation and transferring to later deliveries. Although Pool brokers in the latter part of the week were credited with selling May position within a point or two of the average spot quotations.

According to the weekly weather report, low temperatures have been retarding germination in parts of the Eastern Belt, but better moisture conditions have improved the outlook in the West.

Mr. Cobb, the director of the A.A.A. predicts that 80 to 90 per cent of the Southern farmers will co-operate in the Soil conservation programme.

A break on the stock market retarded business in primary cloth markets. The talk of increased mill curtailment continues.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 4

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 170	166	161	158	
Punjab	... 170	166	161	158	
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	
Oomra No. 3	195	192	189	185	...
C P No. 1	208	205	202	198	...
C P No. 2	201	198	195	191	...
Broach No. 2	... 207	204	201	197	
Punjab-Ame	... 219	216	213	209	
Surat	... 243	240	237	233	
Rajpipla	... 238	235	232	228	
Navsari	... 249	246	243	239	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 4

Bengal Superfine	166/168
Bengal Fine	164/165
Bengal F G	161/162
C P 1 Fine	200/201
C P 2 Fine	195/196
Arvi Fine	196/197
Ellichpur Fine	193/194
Berar Fine	189/191
Khamgaon Fine	190/192
Mulkapur Fine	185/188
Khandesh Fine	183/185
Jalna/Sailu Fine	180/183
Burwah Sanavad	190/192
Mathia	175/178
Broach Fine	203/210
Dhollera	198/203
Punjab-American	203/213
Sindh-American	203/213
Cambodia	260/263
Compta	228/233
Westerns	198/208
Miraj	208/213
Jagadia Ankleshwar	233/238
Surat	243/245
Navsari	250/253
Kampala	332/333
Busoga	331/332
Manzo	303/308

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 4

In full-pressed bales	2-5-36.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	679	280,495
Central India	644	250,640
Barsi and Nagar	575	151,809
Hyderabad Gaorani	76	35,604
Berar	599	308,485
Central Provinces	99	86,046
Total Oomras	2,672	1,113,082
Dholera	4,500	134,196
N W Provinces	45	61,619
Rajputana	626	70,897
Sind-Punjab	583	433,459
Broach	1,870	341,223
Coompta and Dharwar	806	35,488
Westerns Northerns	313	24,799
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	10,397
Persian	...	8
American	...	23,457
Egyptian and African	325	157,808
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	11,740	2,406,940

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 30th April

In full-pressed bales	2-5-36.	This year.
Europe	1,455	391,690
Japan and China	6,350	968,183
Coast Ports	...	26,231
Up-country by Rail	...	145,053
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	42,529
Total	7,805	1,573,686

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 2-5-36	6706000	4188000
Receipts Yesterday 2-5-36	3000	1000
Exports to date 2-5-36	5414000	4103000
Stock at Ports 1-5-36	1834000	1952000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-5-36	1777000	1394000
Stock at Liverpool 1-5-36	731000	748000
Visible Supply 1-5-36	4912000	4760000
Quantity in sight 1-5-36	11601000	7560000
Quantity out of sight 1-5-36	9735000	8118000

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 2.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	79
Consolidated Gas	29
United Light and Power	5
American Tel. and Tel.	151 1/4
Western Union Telg.	76
Radio Corp.	10
New York Central	33 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	17
United States Steel	56 1/4
Imp. Jap. Govt. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	96
Imp. Jap. Govt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	83
Kingdom of Den. 6 p.c. 1942	105
Tokyo Elec. Light 6 p.c. 1953	78
Anaconda Copper Mining	33
General Motor	61 3/4
Kelvinator	19
Westinghouse Airbrake	37
Socony	13
National Dairy	23
Chase Bank	34 1/2
National City Bank	31
Amr. Celanese	23
Sun Life of Canada	500
Int. Nickel of Canada	45
North Amr. Com.	24
Canadian Pacific R. R.	11
Com. Wealth Aust. 4 1/2 p.m. 1956	100
Can. Nat. Rly. 5 p.c. 1969	116
Can. Nat. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	114
Kingdom of Nor. 6 p.c. 1944	107

Market steady.

Total Business:—1/2 million.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

London, April 15.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report.

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £201,149,928 on the 8th instant as compared with £200,849,881 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £479,756.

In the open market, business has been fairly active; about £1,240,000 of bar gold was disposed of at fixing, daily offerings being rather above the average during the three working days of the week under review. General demand from the Continent continued and prices have shown little change, although the premium over gold exchange parities tended to ease slightly.

The S. S. "Strathnaver" which sailed from Bombay on the 11th instant carries gold to the value of about £623,000.

The Transvaal gold output for March 1936 amounted to 933,776 fine ounces as compared with 894,624 fine ounces for February 1936 and 882,309 fine ounces for March 1935.

SILVER.

Owing to the Easter holidays the week under review contained only three working days. The market showed a firmer tone, some speculative demand following reports of conversations in Washington between Mr. Morgenthau and Chinese bankers and this persisted in spite of a denial of any agreement regarding silver having been reached.

Sales on China and Continental account have been made, but these have been moderate and the scarcity of offerings contributed to the firmness of the market. The Indian Bazaars have given consistent support but there was more enquiry for silver for forward delivery.

The market at the moment presents a steady appearance, but the maintenance of the present level depends mainly upon the Indian Bazaars.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 2.

Broach A/M. Op. 199 3/4; Highest 200; Lowest 199 1/4; Closing 199 1/2.

Broach J/A. Op. 200 3/4; Highest 201; Lowest 200 1/4; Closing 200 1/2.

Broach A/M. 1937 196 3/4; Highest 197; Lowest 196; Closing 196 1/2.

Oomra May Op. 186 1/4; Highest 186 1/2; Lowest 186; Closing 186.

Oomra July Op. 185 3/4; Highest 186; Lowest 185 1/2; Closing 185 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 177 1/4; Highest 177 1/2; Lowest 177; Closing 177.

Bengal May Op. 158 1/2; Highest 159 1/4; Lowest 158 1/2; Closing 159.

Bengal July Op. 156; Highest 156 1/2; Lowest 156; Closing 156 1/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 144; Highest 144; Lowest 143 1/4; Closing 143 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (30-6-36) Rs. 8 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-36) Rs. 4 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24 1/4

LONDON MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.

Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 33-4-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 39-0-0

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, May 4

100 Langli and Co Dhuri 7 on
200 Langli and Co Barwaha 6 1/2 on
200 Langli and Co Broach 4 1/2 on
126 Ralli Bros Rotak 165
50 Dhanraj Mill Bhawanimandi 161 1/2
47 Colaba Land Mill Adoni 207
135 Breul and Co Pandurna 10 1/2 on
57 K Devchand and Co Garbar Road 169
200 A Damodar Palej 4 1/2 on

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 4.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D May-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	271 1/8
Banks selling T T	269 1/8
Banks buying T T	266 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	564
Banks buying T T	574
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 7/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 2nd instant	4.94 1/16
Japan/London 4th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 4th instant	7.25
Hongkong/London 4th instant	1/8 15/16
Shanghai/London 4th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris 2nd instant	75.04
London/Belgium 2nd instant	29.22 1/2
London/Switzerland 2nd instant	15.19 1/2
London/Berlin 2nd instant	12.29
London/Stockholm 2nd instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 2nd instant	4.93 15/16
London Amsterdam 2nd instant	7.28 1/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 1st instant	£7-0-10
Gold 2nd instant	£7-0-10
Silver London Ready 1st instant	20 5/16
2nd instant	20 1/4
Silver London Forward 1st instant	20 5/16
2nd instant	20 1/4
Silver New York Ready 1st instant	45
2nd instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 1st instant	9/16 p.c.
2nd instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 1st instant	5/8 p.c.
2nd instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

RUBBER MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 2.

The following Rubber Market Report has been received by Messrs. M. and B. Stern from their London office:

The Rubber market fully maintained its recent strength during the past week, and prices have advanced 1/16d. per lb.

The statistical position was further improved by the receipt of the good American figures for March, which we give hereunder. Those for the previous month and March 1935 are added for the purposes of comparison:—

	Mar. 1936.
Consumption	42,703 tons.
Arrivals	37,451 ,,
Stocks	267,519 ,,
Afloat	58,935 ,,
Reclaimed	8,767 ,,
	Feb. 1936.
Consumption	36,746 tons.
Arrivals	35,219 ,,
Stocks	273,284 ,,
Afloat	46,532 ,,
Reclaimed	7,366 ,,
	Mar. 1935.
Consumption	42,620 ,,
Arrivals	44,041 ,,
Stocks	338,700 ,,
Afloat	44,485 ,,
Reclaimed	9,741 ,,

In view of the continued activity of the American rubber consuming industries, good figures are expected for this month also.

It was announced on Saturday that the Dutch Indian Government has again increased the export duty on native rubber by one per cent per kilo, to 35 cents. This further proof of the determination of the Government to keep native exports under control, has caused much satisfaction in both Dutch and British rubber circles.

A meeting of the International Rubber Regulation Committee is to be held on Tuesday, the 28th instant. The general view in the market is that the situation does not yet warrant any change in the existing quotas, and if this proves to be the Committee's decision, we believe that a more active market would result.

Stocks in this country decreased by 938 tons during the week.

Values as we write are the following:—

Spot 7 5/8d. buyers, 7 11/16d. sellers.

May/June 7 5/8d. buyers, 7 11/16d. sellers.

July/Sept. 7 11/16d. buyers 7 13/16d. sellers.

Oct/Dec. 7 13/16d buyers 7 7/8d. sellers.

Jan/Mar. 7 7/8d. buyers 7 15/16d. sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Nervous On French Election

Bombay, May 4.

Our market to-day opened with a steady tone. In absence of any stimulus from foreign centres, the local market oscillates within a limited range. On the whole the trading becomes monotonous without any reportable transactions.

On Saturday the New York cotton showed a firm attitude during the initial stage, but later the market developed an easy trend due to scattered selling influenced by rains in droughty areas. There was also some liquidating pressure before the close. Spot demand was also apparently poor. Co-operative Association were reported to be sellers. On the whole the general trend was lower.

Following a small drop in American futures, our local market for Broach J/A, started at Rs. 199/8. During the initial stage. Some offices affected a few purchases but later the rate declined by about half a rupee on reports of ruling weakness in the Mahajan Association

Thereafter market assumed a very quiet tone.

As expected, the Liverpool July opened at a decline of two points and subsequently dropped by further two points. This naturally had a bearish influence on the market. Later on the improvement in Sterling Dollar and the Franc—as a result of French election—caused a nervous feeling amongst the operators and the rate of Broach J/A suddenly declined to Rs. 198/4 on general selling. Thereafter, the market remained steady awaiting the turn, the New York markets takes in view of the French situation.

Rates at 5-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	197 4 0
Broach J/A	198 4 0
Broach A/M 1937	194 8 0
Oomra May	184 12 0
Oomra July	184 4 0
Oomra D/J	176 0 0
Bengal May	158 8 0
Bengal July	158 8 0
Bengal D/J	143 12 0
Tejimandi Broach5July	8 6 0

SILVER STEADY

Bombay, May 4.

The silver section of the local bullion Exchange to-day opened with a steady tone. Business appears to be very much restricted as most of the operators are still waching foreign day-to-day developments. Daily turnover is also getting rather small.

On Saturday, the London silver rates were quoted at a decline of 1/4d. for both spot and forward positions. Indian buying was again countered by selling from China. New York silver was quoted at unchanged rates to 44 3/4c. Montreal futures for May and July respectively secured 15 and 5 points at the close. Shanghai finished at 1.2 1/2.

Trading in the Vaishak commenced at Rs. 50-8-6. During the initial stage the rate improved by about an anna on few scattered purchases but in absence of any further support Vaishak again reverted to the opening level. Price movements are still confined to a limited range of one and two annas.

Later, due to some scattered selling operations the rate declined by about two annas. Buyers were entirely few and hence market received no support whatsoever.

At 5-30 p.m. the rates were quoted as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	50 9 0
Vaishak	50 7 0
Jyestha	50 8 6
Tejimandi Vaishak	0 6 0
Tejimandi Jyestha	1 2 0

GOLD DECLINE ONE STERLING

Bombay, May 4.

The local gold section continues its dullness remarkably well. Price-movements are absolutely nil. Excepting a few transactions of either nature, market looks to be in no mood to move any way from its present level. Lack of any sort of stimulus from foreign centres chiefly tells upon the local tendency. The London gold on Saturday was quoted at 7-0-10 without showing any departure from the previous level.

Locally, Vaishak commenced at Rs. 34-13-7½ and ruled within the same vicinity during the initial stage.

To-day's sterling dollar and the franc respectively opened at 4.93 15/16 and 75.31. Thereafter Vaishak declined to Rs. 34/11. But later, the sterling was quoted at 4.95 1/2 and hence the rate improved by about three quarter of an anna.

Later, at 5-30 p.m. the market was quoted as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 11 6
Vaishak	34 11 9
Jyesth	34 11 3
Teji-Mandi Vaishak	0 1 0
Teji-Mandi Jyesth	0 4 3

LINSEED AND WHEAT QUIET

Prices Sag

Bombay, May 4.

The London Seeds market on Saturday showed no departure from the previous level. Buenos Aires market remained closed. Locally, Linseed May started around Rs. 7-3-3 as expected and rule at the same level during the initial stage. The undertone looks to somewhat weak.

Liverpool wheat ruled weak May and July losing 1/4 to 3/8d. per cental. Due to better crop and weather, the Chicago wheat also ruled bearish May and July losing 1/4 to 1/2c. per bushel.

Following the weak advices from abroad our local market for wheat May opened at Rs. 4-6-6. Fluctuations were very small in absence of any speculative activity.

Later reports of depreciation in Dollar and Franc in terms of sterling caused much stir in the market. Extensive selling ensued and prices sagged further.

Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	7 3 0
Linseed September	7 7 0
Teji-Mandi September	0 5 0
Wheat May	4 6 0
Wheat May	4 6 6
Wheat September	0 4 8

Stock Exchanges Maintain Healthy Tone

GOOD BUYING IN BURMAS AND STEELS

Selling Particularly In Indian Cement; Shivrajpur Drops Further

BOMBAY, May 4.

Opening round about the previous closing. Prices advanced particularly in Tata Steels and Burmas. Tata Defd. touched 522/8, Ordinaries touched Rs. 149/12 and Burmas 407/8.

At the higher level profit-taking came in which depressed the market by about five rupees. But towards the close prices rallied to the previous level in Steel Section. Ordinary was particularly strong and closed a shade better than the previous closing.

There was again good buying in Tata Steels and Burmas by prominent bulls.

Coments continued the downward trend and all the Cement shares have closed weaker with the exception of Punjab which refuses to follow in the wake of other Cement shares.

Hydro Electric Section as well as Mill shares were more or less featureless with very negligible movements. Shivrajpur suffered a further set back and closed easier.

Bellapurs and Bombay Steams continued to rule steady.

Govt. Paper fluctuated round about Rs. 98 and 98-0-6.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 4.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	677 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	160 0
100	Central India	216 14
100	Colaba	116 14
100	Coorla	90 0
250	David	60 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 4.

Century 160
Bom. Dyeing 677 680 678 677
Kohinoor 183 182
Central India 218 217 216/14
New Great 102 101/14
Simplex 65 64 67/8
Swadeshi 158 159 158
Bundi 37/14 38 37/10 38 37 37/8 39 38
I. Cement 455 457 450 451 449 450
Punjab 28/4 27/13 27/15 28
Shahabad 485 481 482/8
Andhra 1546 1547 1545
Tata 159/11
Tata Power 1483 1480
Tram Ord. 153/12 153/7
T. Steel Dfd. 520 522 516 517/8
T. Steel Ord. 149/4 149/8 149/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 169/4
Belapur 162 161 162/8
B. Steam 288/2 287 286/4
B. Burma 405 403 406 402 406 402 401/14

250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	110 0
100	Gokak	153 2
1000	Hindustani	157 0
100	Indore	57 8
100	Khatau	57 8
100	Kohinoor	182 8
250	Laxmi	573 12
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	35 0
1000	Morarji	700 0
250	Modern	45 0
50	Mysore	35 10
200	New Great	101 14
100	Oosmanshahi	55
100	Phoenix	250 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 8
1000	Sholapur	1,985 0
50	Simplex	67 8
100	Swadeshi	158 2
100	Swan	78 12
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1145 0
1000	Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	106 8
25-50	Central	32 2
500	Imperial	1530 0
125-500	Im. Conty.	128 8
50-100	India	128 8
100	Reserve Bank	129—4
5	Union	58 6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	37 8
70	Gwalior	123 2
160	Indian	450 0
40	Katni def.	2345 0
100	Katni Ord.	365 0
10	Okha	272 8
10	Punjab	28 0
100	Shahabad	482 8
70	United	129 0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11 10
15-75	New India	40 14
200	Oriental	4,990 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	160 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1545 0
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	153 7
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	11 3
100	Karachi	220 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	190 0
100	Tata Hydro	159 11
1000	Tata Power	1480 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	888 12
100	C.Province	95 4
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 12
100	Mandra Bhon	99 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	97 0
500	Tapty Valley	765 0

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	33 10
30	Tata Steel Def.	517 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	149 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	200 10
50	Belapur Sugar	162 8
250	Bombay Steam	286 4
125	Bombay Burma	401 14
50	Bombay Burma Con.	143 12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	6-14-6
50	Bombay Telephone	109 8
100	Indian Bleaching	108 12
100	Indian Radio	501 14
100	Indian Radio Ord.	485 0
1000	Port Canning	567 8
15	Scindia	15 15
80	Premier Construction	78 8
75	Tata Oil	15 8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1437 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 12
5	p.c. Central India	525 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7	p.c. Tata Power	1522 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 4
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	620 0
Govt.	Paper	98-2-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 4.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 98/1
3 per cent 1941 104/6
3 per cent 1951/54 106/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/12
4 per cent 1943 110/12
4 per cent 1960/70 113/13
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/4
5 per cent 1939/44 108/10
5 per cent 1940/43 111/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/4

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 120/4
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110/3
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1947 108/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1950 117
6 per cent M Deb 1954 130
6 per cent K P T 1956 130
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government P. Notes opened at Rs. 98/0/6, improved to 98/2 to close steady as above.

Tone:—Steady.

FIGURES OF GROSS EARNINGS

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of April 1936 and for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1936, subject to adjustments were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

	For the month of April 1935 Rs.	For the month of April 1936 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	3,37,411	
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,28,110	
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	6,14,358	
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.		3,09,333
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.		4,30,950
Tata Power Co. Ltd.		6,16,067

	For fiscal year upto April 30, 1935 Rs.	For current fiscal year upto April 30, 1936 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	42,65,122	
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	48,12,942	
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	58,49,411	
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.		36,96,084
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.		42,08,091
Tata Power Co. Ltd.		54,81,390

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J11

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The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
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J12

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1936

Safety Of Indians In Abyssinia

Appeal To Imperial Indian Citizenship Association

(From Our Correspondent).
DIRE-DAWA, April 16.

This morning two Italian Caproni Bombers came via Tafari Valley and bombed the Aila Gobaya post. An alarm was at once sounded here but as the telephone of Babille was not in order, no further notice was received and these bombers suddenly appeared over Harrar and throwing some leaflets returned back.

Three other bombers were reported as machine gunning Birkot, the post near Gabrad Harre, which has been recently captured by the Abyssinians, but no losses are reported, as the soldiers at once entered the trenches made there by the Italians. Two of these bombers then came and threw 10-12 bombs, explosive and incendiary on Jigjiga. But as they did not see any one they circled over the town many times and at last finding no one whom they could machine-gun, they returned to their base. Ten minutes after this occurrence I received the news.

JIGJIGA IN RUINS.

This the 5th time that Jigjiga has thus been bombed and the whole town is ruined. The reason of repeated Italian attacks is perhaps on account of their spies' reports that there were some arms and ammunition dumps hidden somewhere.

Of course an alarm was at once sounded and every one ran away from the town here. I would like here to bring to the notice of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and other Indian representative bodies the effect this is having on the morale of the Indians, who are mostly a trading community. They are forced to go out for fear of their lives and it is also very difficult for them to remain out. In Harrar the locks, doors and windows of many shops have fallen down by the shock of the explosions and all their merchandise lies exposed and at the mercy of any bad character. They, therefore, wish to remain at hand.

PROTECT INDIANS.

The French authorities, with the help of the soldiers and coolies have prepared first class trenches everywhere. They are not only safe from bombing, but from poison gas as well. Is it not possible that some such arrangement is made for the Indians through the British Consul at Harrar? It is quite possible to get a place near the town where trenches could be made by experienced British soldiers, so that at the time of alarm, which is sounded here nearly every day, these Indians, Arabs and Somali British subjects could take shelter in these trenches?

Of course the Abyssinian authorities are all doing their best to safeguard these people but I must ask our representative bodies in India to raise their voices and come to the rescue of their brethren in this far off land and do some arrangement.

DESSIE VICTORY OVER ITALIANS

(From Our Correspondent).
DIRE-DAWA, April 23.

The full details of the Abyssinian smashing victory against the Italian troops at Dessie is just at hand.

The semi-official version is that Ras Kabbada, a former chief of Ras Haillase went and joined the Italians. It was he who guided and brought an army of 10,000 Italian soldiers through the Dankali country.

The Abyssinian commanders quietly vacated Dessie and went and hid their troops in the hills having behind some troops. When the Italians arrived a show was made as of resistance and then these troops were allowed to enter Dessie. The same night when all these men were making merry, an onslaught was made by the Abyssinian armies and the Italians were taken unaware. They were killed where they were and only a few of these men escaped but even they were hotly pursued. Thus the Abyssinians have inflicted a smashing defeat twice in these days.

They have captured 100 lorries, all the guns, machine-guns, motor cycles, tanks and rifles and ammunition.

GENERAL CAPTURED

The general captured on the Southern front is named Grandisi and it is reported that some Tigreans trapped him near Arousi country. These Tigreans informed him that certain important towns were left vacant and asked this general to go and take possession. The same trap as near Dessie was laid for him and this general was captured alive. It is reported that he is wounded in his leg and is being looked after by Gen. Wahib Pasha in person. The reports of the Italians about victories on the Southern front are all false. They are thrown back 400 kilometres from Jigjiga.

Bomb Outrage Arrests

LUCKNOW, May 4.

Three persons were arrested by the police in connection with a bomb outrage that occurred last evening at Gunnawaligali, Aminabad. No political significance is attached. Further investigation is proceeding—A.P.

SOCIALIST BOOKS SEIZED

PATNA, May 4.

Special police officers carried out a raid to-day on the residence of Mr. Parmanand Tiwari, Labour Leader, and in the course of the search that followed, seized several books on Socialism.

The search lasted for more than an hour.—United Press.

Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy will act as Governor of Madras when Lord Erskine goes on leave.

MEMORIAL TO COMRADE 'SAK'

Parsi Association Of Europe Appeals For Funds

Mr. K. P. Mehta, president of the 11, Russel Road Kensington, London W. 14., writes:—

At a special Memorial Meeting of the Parsee Association of Europe held at Zoroastrian House on 26th January last, following the death of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, it was proposed that his memory be perpetuated in a tangible from and for which purpose a Fund should be opened.

It was further suggested if sufficient amount were collected, the proceeds of such a fund might be utilised in giving grants or scholarships to Parsee Students in this Country or alternatively to place a bust or portrait of the deceased in Zoroastrian House.

The Committee hopes that an an adequate response will be forthcoming to this appeal and the Committee will be grateful if Members of the Parsee Community would show their appreciation of the work and distinguished services of the deceased by sending in their donations to the president.

PLACE FOR FARMERS IN CONGRESS URGED

Ahmedabad Labour Opposed To Office Acceptance

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

The Labour Conference held last night under the presidentship of Mr. Dange passed a number of resolutions one of which protested against the Payment of Wages Act which penalises strikes without notice.

Another resolution demanded representation of farmers and workers in the Congress.

The third resolution urged the rejection of the new Constitution and Ministerships under it, while the fourth insisted on non-participation of India "in the impending war which Britain is sure to join."—A. P.

A very severe hailstorm with heavy rains passed over Rajshahi on Friday afternoon, razing to the ground a large number of big trees, huts and electric posts.

Jawaharlal's Autobiography To Be Banned?

Parcels Detained Under See Customs Act In Bombay

CALCUTTA, May 4.

The Lucknow correspondent of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" wires that it is apprehended that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography published in England might be proscribed by Government of India, as is evident from the fact that an advance copy sent to Panditji by air mail 20 days ago by the Publishers has not yet been delivered to the addressee.

The correspondent further understands that a dozen parcels containing the book have been detained under the Sea Customs Act in Bombay.—United Press.

Licentiates' Conference Chief Complains Of Meagre Budget

LUCKNOW, May 2.

The 14th annual Conference of the U. P. Branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association was held to-day in Lucknow. Lt. Col. R. S. Townsend presided. About 60 delegates representing almost all districts of the Province were present.

Col. Townsend in his presidential address pointed out the appaling conditions of the health of villages of the U. P. districts and said that the indisputable fact still remained that the Province had the largest educational and smallest medical budgets of any province.

Concluding he said that scientific medicine to-day in the United Provinces was at cross roads and appealed to the audience to improve the medical profession.—United Press.

MENAKA WINS INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

For Classical Indian Dance

(From A Correspondent)
Frankfurt (Main)
April 27

Menaka (Mrs. Leila Sokhey) and her Company of Indian dancers and musicians gave here last night the 87th performance of their present Continental Tour to a crowded and enthusiastic house. Lovers of classical Indian dance would be delighted to know, it was announced last night, that Menaka has been invited to take part in the Dance Section of the Olympic Games to be held in Berlin shortly. Before she goes to Berlin, she will take part in the International Dance Soirees de Brussel this week. Menaka and her company have also been invited to take part in the famous International Dance and Music Festival to be held this year at Salzburg.

SIMLA, May 4.

The Viceroy and Marchioness of Linlithgow and party arrived here to-day at the summer hill station, from where they proceeded to Viceregal Lodge. The arrival was private.

Sir Archibald Cochrane, Governor-designate of Burma, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last.

WAGES BILL CONDEMNED

Ahmedabad Labour Conference Resolutions

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

The Ahmedabad Labour Conference convened by the Mazdur Union concluded its sitting last night under the presidency of Mr. Dange of Bombay. The President said that political and economic fight cannot be divorced from each other. So long as labours and farmers do not join the fight for freedom, there could not be any real freedom for the country. The speaker expected the labourers to unite and strengthen the Mazdur Union and thus to take part in the fight for freedom, for in the emancipation of labourers lies the true liberty of the country. The Conference also passed several resolutions.

WAGE-CUT BILL CONDEMNED.

One of the resolutions protested against the proposed wage-cut by the Millowners of Ahmedabad and condemned the Wages Bill passed in the Assembly. A second one condemned the new Constitution that is going to be forced upon India. Through another resolution the Conference expressed dissatisfaction with the present system of management prevailing in local mills.—United Press.

ASSENTED TO BY GOVERNOR-GENERAL

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

The following Acts passed during the budget session of the Central Legislature have been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General:—

1. An Act to amend the law relating to marriage and divorce among Parsis.
2. An Act to regulate the payment of wages to certain classes of persons employed in Industry.
3. An Act to remove certain doubts and to establish the validity of certain proceedings in High Courts of Judicature in British India.
4. An Act to make special provision for the administration of the Port of Cochin.
5. An Act to amend the Indian Air-craft Act, 1934.
6. An Act further to amend the Factories Act, 1934.
7. An Act further to amend the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930.
8. An Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.
9. An Act further to amend the Indian Mines Act, 1923.—United Press.

BOMBAY PREPARES TO WELCOME JAWAHARLAL

Merchants & States' People To Discuss Their Position With President

Though there is still a fortnight ahead, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are busy arranging the programme for the three days stay of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress who is arriving in the city from Allahabad on May 16.

Several merchantile associations and youth organisations have put in their application before the B. P. C. C. Officials claiming a few moments for themselves with the Socialist President.

There is also a serious move on the part of some merchants in the city to arrange for a conversational meeting with the Congress President. The anxiety on the part of the merchants to know what Pandit Jawaharlal exactly means by his Socialism and also their own position in such a Socialist State has been the direct result of the speech of Mr. A. D. Shroff at a recent meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the consequent discussion.

States People Perturbed.

The States' People in the City, who seem to be very much upset at the Lucknow Congress decision regarding the States, are also contemplating having a discussion on "States and the Congress" with Pt. Jawaharlal. Mr. Manishanker Trivedi of the States' People's Conference is approaching the officials of the B. P. C. C. and corresponding with Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in this connection. It is proposed to organise a public meeting under the auspices of the States' People's Conference when Pt. Jawaharlal would be asked to address on the question of Indian State Subjects.

A meeting of the workers from the seven different Wards in the City has been called on Tuesday at the Congress House to discuss the programme of the Congress President in the city.

The Heads of the different volunteer corps in the city have been called to meet on Wednesday at the Congress House to discuss the arrangements at the different meetings.

Visit To Poona.

The B. P. C. C. Officials who are busy with the enroiment of Congress members in the city, are corresponding with the Congress President regarding the three days' programme and the programme will be published before the end of this week.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, it is understood will be paying a flying visit to Poona for a day during his trip to Bombay.

Corporation Address Move.

Mr. Soondardas Morarji has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the Bombay Municipal Corporation:

"That the Corporation do vote a Civic Address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, on his arrival in Bombay.

"That a Committee (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner.

"That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a small grant for the illumination of the Address and other incidental charged, it being understood that the Address will be embossed on hand-spun and handwoven khaddar.

"That the Committee be authorised to submit the draft address at any current meeting of the Corporation."

If is gathered that the Nationalists in the Corporation have secured promises from the majority of Corporators for the above resolution, which in all probability will come up for discussion on Thursday next. Though there is every probability of some eleventh hour move to counteract the Nationalist move, the resolution might be carried by a majority, judging from the state of things at present.

EXECUTIVE OF U. P. CONGRESS

Election To Be Held At Political Conference

LUCKNOW, May 4

The meeting of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday, postponed the election of the Provincial Council (executive) which will now be held in the U. P. Political Conference at Unao at the end of this month. A provisional committee has been appointed for the time being with Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai as President and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Purushotamdas Tandon, Mr. Narendra Deo, Pt. Govind Ballabh Panth, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Acharya Kriplani and Mr. Sampurnanand as members. Sardar Narbada Pershd has been appointed Treasurer and Mr. Balkrishna Sharma as Secretary.

Messrs. Gopinath Srivastava, C. B. Gupta, Gopal Narain Saxena and Mr. Damodar Swaroop Seth were elected members of the A. I. C. C.

The meeting passed a resolution for the observance of the "Subhas Day" on May 10.

Mass Contact.

It also welcomed the Lucknow Congress resolution on the immediate necessity of drawing up an agrarian programme to meet the present crisis and to relieve the burden on the peasantry and appointed a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon, Pt. Govind Ballabh Panth, Mr. Sampurnanand, Mr. Venkateshnarain Tewari for receiving local reports upto June 30 and to sumbit its own report to the P.C.C. Council by July 1, and recommended the formation of small committees everywhere to meet frequently and discuss the resolutions and the decision of the Congress on the mass contact and authorised the Council to take steps to appoint committees and boards, if the Congress seeks election to provincial and other legislatures.

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

After attending the meeting of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee held yesterday at Lucknow, Pandit Jawaharlal returned to Allahabad this morning.—A. P.

A. I. C. C. MEETING IN JUNE

PATNA, May 4.

It is understood that the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held by the end of June.

It is not yet decided whether the meeting will be held at Allahabad or Wardha.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Traitor's Gate*

IT'S LOCKED FROM THE OTHER SIDE--WE'LL HAVE TO SMASH IT! --HERE GOES, DONAVAN!
STAY BACK, DONAVAN! HE'S GOT A TOMMY GUN!
THE GUNMAN'S SHOTS SET OFF THE FIERCE BATTLE----
LYMAN ANDERSON 4-10
WE CAN'T HOLD OUT LONG, TIGER!
GRAB THE JEWELS, FLINT!--THESE GUYS WON'T NOTICE US ---WE'LL GET AWAY THRU THE SECRET TUNNEL!
LET'S FIGHT IT OUT!
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